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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

VICTORIA CAMP ATTACKED--Bulawayo. An unoccupied patrol base camp in the Victoria Falls National Park was fired on from Zambia at midday on Tuesday, a spokesman for JOC Tangent said in Bulawayo yesterday. The camp was fired on with smallarms and three mortar bombs. There was no damage. The spokesman said an arms cache containing 1,000 rounds of 762 intermediate ammunition and a grenade had been recovered near the Lupane Business Centre. A man was arrested at the centre by Police, accompanied by a Patriotic Front liaison officer. The man claimed he had been sent from assembly point Mike, near St Paul's Mission, to check the cache. He will be sent back to the assembly point, the JOC spokesman said. Apart from a few isolated incidents, there had recently been no movement in or out of assembly points in the Tangent area. He said there were now 10 members of the Rhodesian Army in both assembly points in Tangent who were working with Patriotic Front liaison officers, the BSAP and a "small British element." Security Forces found an AK rifle, four magazines and chest webbing in a kraal in the Nkal TTL on Tuesday at 5.45 a.m. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 2]

KAZUNGULA ROAD REOPENING--Bulawayo. The Kazungula road border between Rhodesia and Botswana will reopen at 9 a.m. on Monday, Mr Philip Steenkamp, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President of Botswana, said yesterday. Restriction on all flights--scheduled and unscheduled--between Rhodesia and Botswana will be lifted this morning. Visa restriction will be lifted "very soon," Mr Steenkamp said. "We are delighted with the result of your election, delighted that there was a clear majority. We have always said we would recognise the wishes of the Rhodesian people. A clear majority result augurs well for peace and progress," he said. Visas have been a requirement for travel by Rhodesians to Botswana for the past two years. "We imposed restrictions after some attacks into Botswana from Rhodesia," Mr Steenkamp said. Repairs to buildings at Kazungula border were "just about completed," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 3]

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA--Luanda, 1 Feb--On 15 January a South African plane attacked a truck on the outskirts of the city of Odjiva, Cunene, killing nine civilians, JORNAL DE ANGOLA reported yesterday. According to the newspaper, the attack occurred on the road linking the capital of Cunene Province and the settlement of Anhaca, about 14 km from Odjiva. The vehicle belonged to the Agriculture Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola, and was carrying 15 passengers, 9 of whom were killed and 6 were wounded. The truck was completely destroyed. "This is the way, by killing innocent and defenseless civilians, attacking civilian and military trucks, that the South African racists are trying to prevent the Angolan people, their vanguard party and their government from giving moral, diplomatic and material support to SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people," comments the JORNAL DE ANGOLA. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

## LARA ACCUSES U.S. OF UNLEASHING COLD WAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] The convening of the First National Assembly of Coordinators of the Party Rank and File Organizations, which was held in Huambo Province, marked an important step in the fulfillment of the guidelines left by our late-lamented guide, Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

In fact, the participants in the assembly analyzed the work accomplished by the rank and file organizations to date. Moreover, the cells which are the party's rank and file organizations have as their goal the education and the creation of a spirit of responsibility among the militants and the workers as a whole.

The closing session of the aforementioned assembly was chaired by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the party's Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary for the DEPPI [Propaganda and Information Department] and DORGAN [Organization Department]. Addressing those present, he began by expressing his gratification and pride at their having fulfilled the lofty mission that was assigned to them.

After noting that this assembly was the culmination of a process which began in December of last year, that leader added: "This process is the real start of the preparations for the Special Party Congress which has been cited as one of the essential tasks for 1980."

He subsequently remarked: "This means that, since its first manifestations of internal democracy, our party has implemented the principle of the leadership of the working class: Little by little, our working class has been preparing itself to actually assume the responsibilities entrusted to it by the people and the party." After making a general analysis of the points discussed during the working sessions, the Central Committee's secretary for the DEPPI and DORGAN stated: "It is the rank and file organizations and the party which must assume the responsibility for intensifying the sense of discipline among the workers as a whole, and for reinforcing the authority of the party organs and the government organs on the national level." He continued: "In this way, the party will be equipped to take over the economic

development of our country, something from which the party's rank and file organizations have at times been dissociated. Hence, the rank and file organizations have the mission of submerging us in the nation's economic problems, and of studying them, so as better to guide our economic development."

With regard to the international situation, Comrade Lucio Lara claimed: "Up until the present, Southern Africa has been the almost exclusive theater of great international tension, caused by the erratically aggressive action of the South African racists."

That leader went on to say: "Just now, the imperialists, headed by the United States of America, have unleashed a new cold war process, which has subjected mankind to a new threat of a new war, which all of us are unanimous in repudiating. The imperialists are hysterically attempting to create a situation whereby its neighbors and friends, and everyone is weakened, giving rise to specters which will recreate the now defunct cold war process."

He said: "Our party is still confident that there cannot be another war; even though we Angolans are living under the burden of daily attacks from the South African racists. Although we are living under the burden of the ideological aggression of apartheid, we are confident that the process started in Africa, which the People's Republic of Angola has been able to assume in a very worthy manner, will continue to be victorious, despite the maneuvers which the imperialists and their South African lackeys are trying to carry out in order to prevent Zimbabwe, at present, from acquiring real independence and from being led by its legitimate representatives in the Patriotic Front. Similarly, and despite the delaying tactics of South Africa, our party still trusts that the proposals for the solution to the problem of Namibia made during the time of our late-lamented leader, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, will prove to be the basis for a realistic solution which will remove from Southern Africa for once and for all the specter of a world war."

Comrade Lucio Lara concluded his address by congratulating the delegates on the militant, concerned and dynamic manner in which they helped to make it possible for the resolutions taken and the recommendations made to reflect our realities, the realities involving the construction of a strong, united and disciplined party, which is truly imbued with the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

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CSO: 4401

## HOUSING MINISTER: ABANDON DREAMS, STICK TO REALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] At the closing ceremony for another extended consultative council meeting of his ministry, Comrade Bras da Silva declared: "During 1979, the activities of the Ministry of Construction and Housing were typified mainly by intentions."

This important gathering associated with the organizational and functional existence of that ministry took place from 24 to 26 January, in the capital city of Lige. The deputy minister of construction and housing, Comrade Manuel Manguelra, and national directors and provincial delegates of that government agency took part in it. The assistant coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee in Lige, Comrade Luis Filipe, was present as a guest at the closing ceremony for the meeting, which took place last Monday.

The speech delivered by the minister of construction and housing, in itself, should be a document for study, so as to learn lessons with a view toward future accomplishments; inasmuch as he began by acknowledging how undesirable it is to become submerged often (and this is beginning to be common in our country) in great "dreams and impossible achievements," without taking into account certain specific factors which are deemed essential to the fulfillment of the scheduled goals. The minister declared: "Organization must be increasingly the foundation on which our productive activity is based, so that we can make a more rational use, and hence with less expense and greater output, of the few means placed at the disposal of our ministry."

He then promptly admitted: "At previous consultative council meetings, rather ambitious statistics were established, without considering the real situation of the ministry." Hence, as the minister noted, "the year 1970 was one of desires, of dreams and of accomplishments which were impossible or made impossible."

The Ministry of Construction and Housing, as conceived in the context of our country's economic development, appears to be an agency backing other government departments in the difficult task of national reconstruction. And, in observing that, at the end of the year, the tasks performed were more in the

negative area than in the positive area, Comrade Bras da Silva therefore expressed the desire to put a final end (at least in his ministry) to what he himself termed "dreams," which are nothing but the planning of impossible accomplishments, merely to make an impression. The minister said: "We shall plan our activities in accordance with our capacity in quantitative figures. We shall work with our own resources, even those related to handicrafts."

For the Ministry of Construction and Housing, this will be a year for learning its capacity in the fulfillment of plans which take its real situation into account, exactly. It will be a year of the elimination, because it is warranted, of illusory plans which fail to consider the concrete status of the various sectors comprising that ministry; a ministry which serves as a major part of our country's operational structures and which is now attempting to become entrenched and consolidated, specifically from an organizational standpoint. "The reality is far poorer and harsher than our dreams," cautioned the minister of construction and housing. One conclusion that we can draw already from this consultative council session on construction and housing is that it is always a good idea for us to proceed ahead with our own forces, and not ever to have any anxiety concerning our difficulties and inadequacies; because if we do this, the results will always be better.

#### The Final Conclusions

The main purpose of the extended consultative council session of the Ministry of Construction and Housing was to make an assessment of the activities carried out last year.

The final conclusions released to the press emphasize, among other things, that, "There has already been an improvement in organization, which made possible the reinforcement of the executive structures and the resultant lightening of the burden on the backup organs. Moreover, there was evidence of an increase in production from 1978 to 1979, amounting to about 40 percent, in the engineering activity; although only 63 percent of the plan assigned for that year was attained."

The final conclusions also note that the participants cited a decline in the production of buildings and construction materials, amounting to 31 and 12 percent respectively, in comparison with 1978's figures; and that the 1979 plan was fulfilled by 52 and 55 percent.

The participants in the consultative council session also decided to reiterate to the authorized entities the need for the institutionalization of a special statute for certain projects vital to the economic development and to the political and cultural interests of the nation, so as to pay worthy tribute to the forthcoming Special Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, which will take place in December of this year.

## LARA ON DETERIORATING RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] During the rally held in Kuando-Kubango marking the 19th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Angola, Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the DEPPI [Propaganda and Information Department] and the DORGAN [Organization Department], declared: "I want to express our admiration, and our party's admiration, for these receptive people of Menongue who, yesterday at the airport and today under heavy rainfall, are as ready as ever to celebrate the glorious date of 4 February."

That party leader said: "Our visit here was decided upon by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who wanted the party's Central Committee and the government to be represented in this way together with the population of Kuando-Kubango."

He continued: "Since yesterday, we have tried to meet with the officials, in order to learn how the instructions left by our immortal guide here during his last visit are progressing. And we can tell the comrades that some things have not yet been done. Everything must be done now to fervently comply with the instructions, orders and guidance given by the founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. Some areas of our economy here in Menongue have begun to take shape, but many others, still owing to bureaucracy, and to the petit-bourgeois spirit of certain individuals, have not received a genuine solution."

The secretary of the DEPPI and DORGAN added: "Despite the rainfall, I do not want to miss this opportunity to tell the people of Menongue that, a few months ago in Portugal, at the Fatima Shrine in particular, certain bishops who left Angola, who were Portuguese of course, insulted our people, our party and our government. I am referring to the former bishop of Bie, Bishop Pires, who is no longer in Bie, and who in a cowardly manner took advantage of the fact that he was outside of our country to insult our people, to insult our socialist option and to arouse among thousands of returnees, who were at Fatima at that time, a wave of prejudice and hatred for the Angolan people and their party. But that bishop, who has not returned, was

not alone. The old bishop was there, the one who had been the archbishop here, Dom Moises Alves de Pinho, who also insulted our people and our country."

He went on to say: "What is even more dreadful is the fact that still another Portuguese bishop was there, from Ilje, Bishop Mata Mourisca, who, although using veiled language, agitated those returnees, stating, for example, that there are countries (and he mentioned Angola) which snatch children from their parents to send them far away to learn an ideology which is not the ideology of the Church."

Comrade Lucio Lara later remarked that the party and the government respect the religion of every individual, on the condition that it does not interfere in political affairs nor divert our people from the goals of the revolution. All the people, whether they be atheists, Protestants or Catholics, want their children to be educated and instructed through the elimination of obscurantism. It is for this reason that some seminaries which had been vacant have been used by the Ministry of Education which converted them into boarding schools for children. The MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola ban attacks on the churches which were attended by their forebears, because they belong to the religious.

#### RPA's Internationalist Policy

He declared: "Quite recently, there have been changes in Portugal. The government in Portugal changed. This is not a matter for us; it is a problem for the Portuguese. But what is is the fact that demonstrations against our people have begun to appear in Portugal now. A few days ago, it was reported that the youth of one of the parties in the government made a motion against our country, our party and our people. Now this makes us think. We have created a climate of understanding with that country, which was a colonizer here, and which oppressed our people. But we were considerate of the Portuguese people, and the late-lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto created an atmosphere of friendship with the Portuguese Government at the time. We have been observing the policy that this present government is trying to make with regard to Angola. We do not need Portugal for anything, but I have the impression that the Portuguese economy needs the Angolan market very much. For this reason, we are optimistic; we have no complexes, either of superiority or inferiority. As the immortal guide said, we are ourselves, we are Angolans, a people who liberated themselves without inhibitions, and who are capable, who have proven that they know where they are going. And we have no fear of anyone, not even those who, every day, here in the south, invade us, fly over us and threaten us. But we have no fear. We shall continue to make the same internationalist policy that we learned at the beginning of our struggle."

Comrade Lucio Lara continued: "In connection with Zimbabwe, our beloved President Neto always said that the chief enemy was not Smith, nor Muzorewa;

It was Great Britain which was the great colonizer. After his death, the government of Great Britain acknowledged that it had been the colonizer, and now a British governor is there. This governor has been engaged in maneuvers to prevent the combatants from the Patriotic Front from winning the elections. So Angolans, who have borne the burden of South African aggression, which we have now expelled from our territory, must be the first to reject the presence of South African troops in Zimbabwe."

In conclusion, Comrade Lucio Lara appealed to the members of the party and government to "rack their brains" to solve all the problems, so that the proper living conditions may be created as soon as possible for the people who are still suffering; and so that, with the determination that we must gain from this 4 February, we shall indeed, with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, comply with that great advice from our immortal guide to the effect that "the most important thing is to solve the people's problems."

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POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON PEOPLE'S POWER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, on the occasion of the opening of the celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of 4 February 1961, the date on which a group of heroic combatants led by the glorious MPLA started the armed struggle for national liberation which put an end to the long period of colonial domination, issued a communique which we are reprinting in its entirety:

"The 19th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle should be commemorated as a day of mobilization relating to the principal tasks established for this year: the holding of the party's First Special Congress, and the creation of the People's Assembly.

"In accordance with the instructions from the First Congress, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party decided at its last meeting to convoke for next December the First Special Congress of the party, for the organization of which a national preparatory committee will be appointed.

"The rate of fulfillment of the fundamental guidelines for economic and social development up until 1980, the establishment of the party's new economic policy up until 1985, and the analysis of the party's organizational activity and of its social composition will be the basic tasks on which the forthcoming Special Congress will make a judgment.

"In order to complete this lofty task successfully, the party, with its entire structure, must redouble the efforts to perfect its organization, improving the work methods, increasing the degree of discipline and raising the politico-ideological standing of its members, through greater dedication to study; bearing in mind the need for active, conscious participation by everyone in the implementation of this important decision of our party.

"The construction of the socialist society, our strategic objective, entails the creation of the economic base on which the entire superstructure of the society will be erected, and it will make it possible to meet the needs of

all the people. For this reason, it is especially important that attention be paid to economic problems, to which we must devote a thorough study that will afford a real understanding of the nation's economic situation, so that we may be conscious agents of the revolutionary transformation of the society.

"Therefore, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party instructs its members to begin now, in each of the sectors of the country's economic and social activity, to make a careful analysis of the degree of fulfillment of the guidelines emanating from the MPLA's First Congress. It is incumbent on the party's entity on each job site to dynamize and guide the discussion of this important matter, so as to contribute to the enunciation of the decisions made by the forthcoming Congress.

"The MPLA-Labor Party is the guiding force of the entire society, and is striving during this period to build a democratic, popular state, wherein the working classes will have a direct and organized participation in the exercise of power, through the institution of the organs of people's power, from bottom to top.

"So as not to pervert the content and objectives of the process of instituting the people's power, it is necessary that the party, on all levels and throughout the entire territorial expanse of our nation, be sufficiently organized and united to be able to direct this whole process, which entails a constant effort for the enlightenment, mobilization and organization of the popular masses.

"The institution of the organs of people's power from bottom to top is a slow process, which cannot be achieved as quickly as might be desired. Matters associated with the structuring of the party and the state of war imposed on us by imperialist aggression have caused this process to be carried out in consecutive stages, as further progress is made in the political and economic areas.

"Thus, fulfilling the wish expressed by the late-lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we are taking another qualitative leap in the organization of the state apparatus with the substitution of the present Council of the revolution by the People's Assembly, the supreme organ of state power, and the creation of the respective Provincial Assemblies throughout the entire country.

"The creation of these organs of people's power will afford direct participation by the popular masses, and by the workers and peasants in particular, in the administration of the state, allowing the latter to have a closer association with the concrete problems of the popular masses; and a drastic change in work methods, combating bureaucratism, lack of discipline and apathy, and thus providing for greater vigilance and participation of the masses in the tasks of increasing production and productivity. Furthermore, it will be a powerful factor for reinforcing national unity, an essential requisite for the triumph of the revolution.

"The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party calls upon the entire mass of militants, the members of the youth and mass organizations, the workers, the soldiers, the peasants and the entire working people to engage in fulfilling the instructions that will lead to the creation of the organs of people's power. An extensive campaign of enlightenment must be started in the entire party structure and within the mass organizations; and, for this purpose, the mass communications organs and the party press must mobilize all their efforts for the fulfillment of the goals that have been established.

"The solution to the people's problems, the goal for which the founder of our party, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, always fought, should also be the focal point of our attention. All the action that we take must necessarily be aimed at implementing this idea, the main objective of our struggle. This will only be possible if we start a widespread offensive to combat lack of discipline and to reinforce authority, which entails a battle against populism, paternalism, demagogy, protectionism and all the evils of the petite bourgeoisie's reactionary mentality which impede the accomplishment of the tasks of national reconstruction and constitute a barrier to the victorious march toward socialism.

"This effort for organization and perfection of the instruments for defending our revolution is a deciding factor in the continuity of our unconditional support for the peoples in Southern Africa who are struggling for genuine independence, and against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

"During this year of the convening of the party's First Special Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, united around the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, let us become resolutely involved in fulfilling the orders of our party.

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is certain!"

2909

CSO: 4401

## MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PROVISIONAL CENSUS RESULTS

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DE BURUNDI in French 12, 14 Nov 79

[Interview with Lt Col Stanislas Mandi, minister of interior, by LE RENOUVEAU DE BURUNDI; date and place not given: "Burundi Has 4,111,000 Inhabitants"]

[12 Nov 79, pp 1, 2]

[Text] The provisional census results are known. The minister of interior disclosed that there is a total of 4,111,000 recorded persons, distributed by province, as follows:

<u>No</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Recorded Population</u>
1	Bubanza	340,000
2	Bujumbura	376,000
3	Bururi	470,000
4	Gitega	692,000
5	Muramvya	388,000
6	Muyinga	557,000
7	Ngozi	788,000
8	Ruyigi	400,000

The city of Bujumbura has a recorded population of 151,000 inhabitants.

As a complement to these results, I can also mention some average data.

1. Number of rugos [hills] recorded in the rural zone, 626,480.
2. Number of households recorded in the rural zone, 856,860.

3. Average number of persons per hill according to the census, 1,670.
4. Average number of households per rugo in the rural zone 1.4.
5. Average number of persons per rugo in the rural zone, 6.4.
6. Average number of persons per household in the rural zone, 4.7.
7. Average number of men compared with 100 women in the rural zone, 94..
8. Number of parcels of land in the city of Bujumbura, 11,590.
9. Average number of persons per parcel of land in the city of Bujumbura, 11.6.
10. Number of households in the city of Bujumbura, 28,020.
11. Average number of persons per household in the city of Bujumbura, 5.
12. Average number of men compared with 100 women in the city of Bujumbura, 126.

That is what Lieutenant Colonel Mandi said during the interview that we are releasing in its entirety.

Question: Mr Minister, recently a big publicity and sensitization campaign was conducted regarding the census. What is the status of this project?

Answer: Before answering your question, it should first be recalled that the Second Republic, anxious to implement a socio-economic developmental program and aware of the significant and manifest lack of coherent statistical data, decided to conduct a General Population Census, the solid and scientific basis for all developmental planning.

The census project began in 1977 with the arrival of two United Nations experts: a demographic expert in charge of the project and a cartographic expert. This year the team was complemented by a data information expert.

The United Nations personnel, backed by the national staffs of the Central Census Bureau, then devised the methodology of the project. The work was set in motion by Decree No 100/45, of 25 April 1977, having to do with the creation, organization, and jurisdiction of the National Census Council, and Ordinance No 530/087, of 2 May 1977, having to do with the organization and operation of the Central Population Census Bureau, the technical support of the CNR.

The first phase, the determinant phase of the census project, consisted of dividing the territory into operational census units. As a matter of fact,

For Burundi the most important thing was to determine how to divide the land for census purposes into simple and well defined units in such a way that no portion of the land would be omitted or counted twice.

Let us specify that all of these operational units, namely, the census district (geographic area of 5,000-8,000 inhabitants and covering 1, 2, or more hills) and the census sector (the smallest operational unit of 800-1,300 inhabitants and covering either an entire hill or part of a hill) had to be regrouped in such a manner as to reconstitute the existing administrative units, namely, the province, arrondissement, commune, and hill, the basic administrative unit.

One year before the recording of the general population census, that is, 16-30 August 1978, a pilot census was organized. That means that the Central Census Bureau carried out a "Test Operation," under conditions as close as possible to those of the general census in the case:

- The period of the year, that is, the dry season.
- A 15-day recording period.
- Cartographic divisions.
- Technical and administrative organization.
- Recruitment methods and the training of operational personnel.
- Logistical means.
- The distribution and forwarding of documents.
- The manual Counting of the provisional results.

One year after the pilot census, namely, the period 16-30 August 1979, the general population census began, an exhaustive operation covering the entire population. However, previous theoretical and practical training had been given to all census operational personnel, approximately 5,000 persons at different levels: central, provincial, and communal.

As was foreseen, the population enumeration began on 16 August and ended on 30 August 1979, except for the city of Bujumbura where, because of great population mobility, the Population Central Census Bureau extended the recording period by 2 days.

Question: Mr. Minister, what can you say about the results of this census?

Answer: Before giving you an official population figure, it must be remembered that these data are of a provisional nature for the following reasons:

- The Burundian population temporarily domiciled abroad has not yet been communicated to us.
- These data were obtained by manual counting at the Central Population Census Bureau according to the summary tables made up on the spot by the controllers and district chiefs and not on the basis of an individual count for each person. The definitive results might possibly be slightly changed and published as soon as the verification of operations, codification, and processing by the computer of the National Data Processing Center are completed.

Following are samples of the main tables to be published:

- Total population according to administrative divisions;
- Total population according to 5-year age and sex groups, by administrative divisions;
- Total population according to matrimonial state, age, and sex, by administrative divisions;
- Total population according to the degree of education, by age and sex, by administrative divisions;
- Active working population, type of employment, and the branch of economic activity, by age and sex, by administrative divisions;
- Total population according to nationality, religion, age, and sex, by administrative divisions;
- Etc....

Question: Mr. Minister, as we note, this First General Population Census has been successful throughout Burundi. In your opinion, what are the factors that contributed to this success?

Answer: The success of this First General Census of Burundi was achieved as a consequence of the following principal factors:

1. The system of operational division and the general methodology was well adapted to the conditions of the country.
2. The good training given to the census operational personnel at all levels.

3. The active participation of both the central and local administrations.

4. The cooperation, availability, and acceptance of the entire population, thanks to the sensitization campaign carried out by means of radio, the written press, and the information meetings conducted by the local authorities and above all by party leaders throughout the country.

The results obtained and the methodology applied to the specific conditions of Burundi have resulted in the present census being the first operation of its kind and for the moment the unique experience of the country in this matter. We will make short-term and long-term evaluations, and the data gathered will constitute a basis for all population studies that condition all of our country's economic and social developmental planning.

We take this occasion to express our thanks to the government, to the local authorities, and to the people who greatly contributed to the success of the first General Population Census of Burundi. On this same occasion we also reiterate our thanks to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and to the government of the Republic of Burundi for its contribution, which we appreciate.

Question: Mr. Minister, the census project is in its final stage. What other population perspectives are there?

Answer: Our primary preoccupation first was to obtain reliable data on the composition, the demographic structure, and the socio-economic characteristics of our population, an objective that has just been realized by the taking of the General Population Census.

Our second objective envisages the implementation of improved recording of vital statistics, at the beginning of 1980 (births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and migratory movements).

The realization of these two projects will make it possible for us to establish, in collaboration with the University of Burundi, a Demographic Research Center that will be not only a place for the discussions and work of specialists, but also an organ that will analyse and suggest suitable solutions. The solution of population problems in fact is connected with continued development of the forces of production.

To provide nourishment and care, education and training, employment and the conditions of social well being are factors that must be quantified, in order to correct them harmoniously with whatever means we can mobilize.

[14 Nov 79, pp 2, 3]

In order to obtain additional details, we went to the Central Population Census Bureau, which supplied us with complementary data. In order to

better understand the significance of the provisional results of the General Population Census, it is necessary to recall the various definitions of the population classification according to residence status in relation to the locality where each individual was recorded.

#### Present Residents (RP):

These are persons who have resided for more than 6 months in a household and who were present on the night of reference. They are also the persons who were present on the night of reference who had been living in a household for less than 6 months, but who intended to continue to remain there.

#### Absentee Residents (RA):

These are persons who usually reside in a household, but who were absent on the night of reference, and this for more than 6 months.

#### Visitors (VI):

These are the persons who do not usually reside in a household, but who were present on the night of reference, and this for less than 6 months.

The following table gives the provisional results of the First General Population Census, by province and according to residence status:

Table 1

#### POPULATION RECORDED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE STATUS

<u>No</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Present Residents</u>	<u>Absentee Residents</u>	<u>Visitors</u>
1	Bubanza	321,730	7,330	10,490
2	Bujumbura	442,310	18,000	16,000
3	Bururi	440,750	16,760	12,840
4	Gitega	661,510	21,480	9,080
5	Muramvya	359,980	20,340	7,940
6	Muyinga	535,380	11,010	10,710
7	Ngozi	757,640	15,690	14,250
8	Ruyigi	383,430	8,570	8,090
TOTAL		3,902,730	119,180	89,400
City of Bujumbura		132,370	8,670	9,920

The provisional results of the manual counting of the data of the Burundi Census makes it possible for us to establish three population categories:

1. The registered or recorded by census population.
2. Legal or resident population.
3. Actual or present population.

1. Registered or Recorded by Census Population:

This includes all of the population in all the categories of recorded persons, regardless of their residence status: present resident, absentee resident, or visitor (RP, RA, VI).

2. The Legal or Resident Population:

This includes all of the population in the present resident and the absentee resident (RP, RA) categories.

3. The Actual or Present Population:

This includes all of the population in the present resident and the visitor (RP, VI) categories.

It is to be noted that the first population category, that is, the registered or recorded by census population, involves some cases of duplicate counting within various administrative territorial units.

For example, an individual recorded in hill A as an absentee resident (RA) might be recorded as a visitor elsewhere in hill B.

In order to eliminate this duplicate counting in the presentation and utilization of the census results, it is recommended that one of the two latter categories be adopted.

The provisional results of the First General Population Census of Burundi according to the three population categories defined above are presented in Table 2.

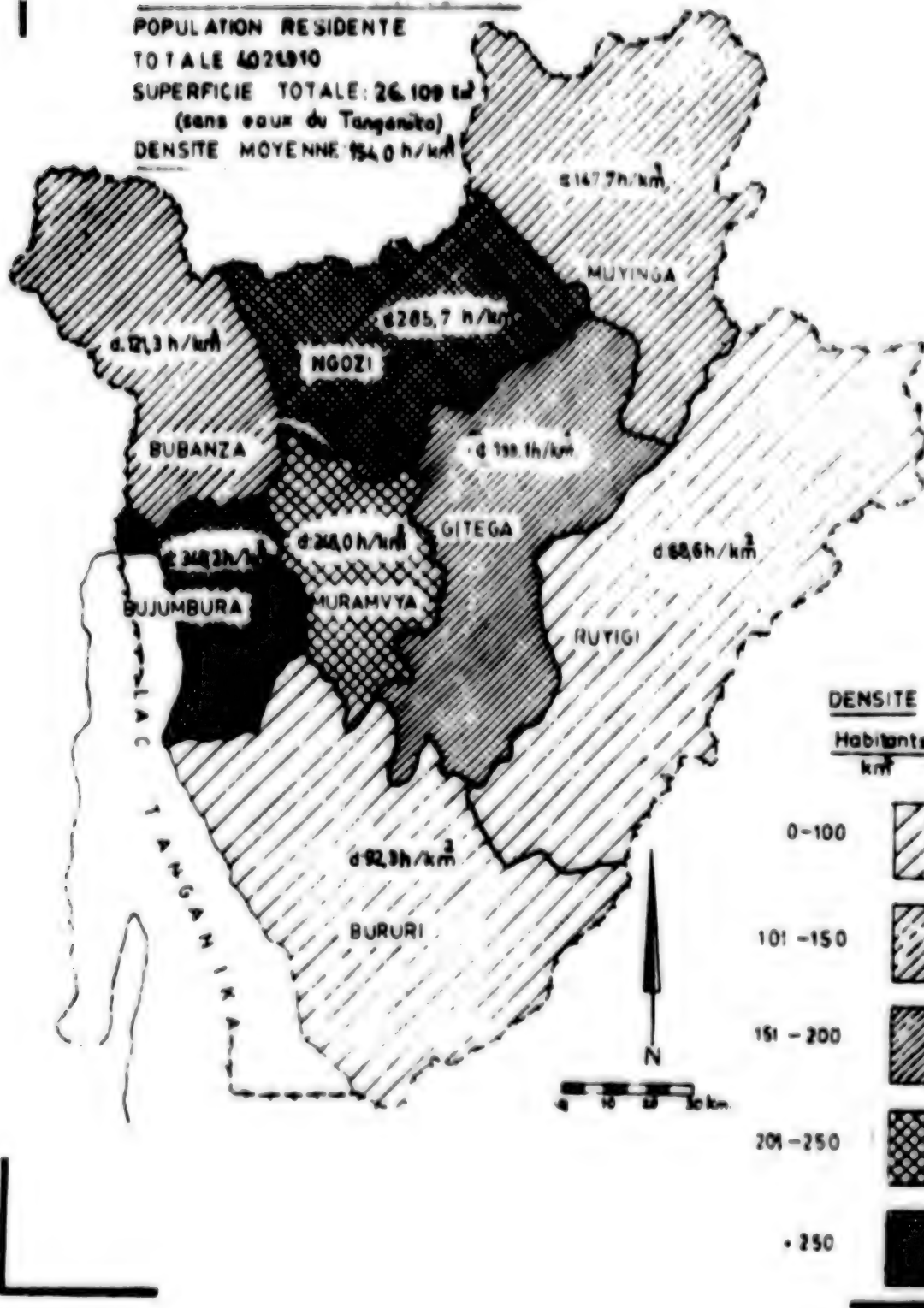
Table 2 REGISTERED OR RECORDED BY CENSUS POPULATION, LEGAL OR RESIDENT POPULATION, ACTUAL OR PRESENT POPULATION, BY PROVINCE

No	Province	Registered or Recorded by Census (RP, RA, VI)	Legal or Resident (RP, RA)	Actual or Present (RP, VI)
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**Table 2** REGISTERED OR RECORDED BY CENSUS POPULATION, LEGAL OR RESIDENT POPULATION, ACTUAL OR PRESENT POPULATION, BY PROVINCE

No	Province	Registered or Recorded by Census (RP, RA, VI)	Legal or Resident (RP, RA)	Actual or Present (RP, VI)
1	Bubanza	339,550	329,060	332,220
2	Bujumbura	476,310	460,310	458,310
3	Bururi	470,350	457,510	453,590
4	Gitega	692,070	682,990	670,590
5	Muramvya	388,260	380,320	367,920
6	Muyinga	557,100	546,390	546,090
7	Ngozi	787,580	773,330	771,890
8	Ruyigi	400,090	392,000	391,520
TOTAL		4,111,310	4,021,910	3,992,130
City of Bujumbura		150,960	141,040	142,290

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI  
GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS, 1979  
(Provisional data)  
Population Density



### Resident Population by sex



T. 546 390	100,0
M. 266 430	46,9
F. 289 960	53,1



In international practice, it is often noted that the Legal or Resident Population category is the category most often used of the above mentioned categories. This category is generally used to calculate demographic indices (births, deaths, etc.) as well as to determine the legal population of administrative territorial units.

The Actual or Present Population category is used for socio-economic planning, in particular for urban zones.

Since in Burundi appreciable differences among the different population categories are not observed and taking into account also the recommendations of the United Nations, the Central Census Bureau proposes to use the Legal or Resident Population category (RP, RA) in all cases.

Since the census was counted manually, this presentation of the provisional results of the First General Population Census of Burundi can only present two indicators:

- Population structure by sex (Table 3) and density (Table 4).

For both indicators the data are presented by province and commune.

Table 3 RESIDENT POPULATION OF BURUNDI BY PROVINCE AND SEX

No	Province	Resident Population	Male	Female	Percent	
					M	F
1	Bubanza	329,000	164,030	165,030	49.8	50.2
2	Bujumbura	460,310	238,530	221,780	51.8	48.2
3	Bururi	457,510	222,070	235,440	48.5	51.5
4	Gitega	682,990	322,950	360,040	47.3	52.7
5	Muramvya	380,320	183,500	196,820	48.2	51.8
6	Muyinga	546,390	256,430	289,960	46.9	53.1
7	Ngozi	773,330	369,380	403,950	47.8	52.2
8	Ruyigi	392,000	187,730	204,270	47.9	52.1
TOTAL		4,021,910	1,944,620	2,077,290	48.4	51.6
City of Bujumbura		141,040	78,530	62,510	55.7	44.3

Note: Data by communes are shown on the enclosed maps.

The data for this table indicate that in Burundi, out of a total resident population of 4,021,910, 1,944,620 are males, that is, 48.4 percent, and 2,077,290 females, that is, 51.6 percent. That means that for every 100 women there are 94 men on an average. In analyzing the data by province,

one notes that this proportion is approximately the same in all of the provinces, except in the province of Bujumbura, where there are more males (51.8 percent M to 48.2 percent F). This is due to the special situation of the city of Bujumbura.

Taken separately, the city of Bujumbura indicates that, out of a total resident population of 141,040 persons, 78,950 are males, that is, 55.7 percent, and 62,510 are females, that is, 44.3 percent. This means that there are 126 men to 100 women.

Table 4 POPULATION DENSITY OF BURUNDI BY PROVINCE:

No	Province	Number of inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>
1	Bubanza	121.3
2	Bujumbura	348.2
3	Bururi	92.3
4	Gitega	198.1
5	Muramvya	246.0
6	Muyinga	147.7
7	Ngozi	285.7
8	Ruyigi	68.6
TOTAL		154.0

Note: The area used for the density calculation does not include the territorial waters of Lake Tanganyika.

The density study provides a rather varied distribution: with an average density of more than 150 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, Burundi is one of the densest countries in Africa. As the enclosed map shows, the regional disparities of this density are quite significant: from 68 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> for Ruyigi to 285 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> for Ngozi.

8255

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD--A presidential decree issued yesterday announced that the presidential elections will be held next 5 April. The voting booths will be open from 0800 till 1800 and the day is declared a public holiday throughout the territory. [Text] [AB290650 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Feb 80 AB]

DENUNCIATION BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL--The French section of Amnesty International stated on Saturday, 9 February, that Cameroon had 200 political prisoners, 50 of them professors and students arrested in July 1976. The Cameroon camp system, called "administrative internment," is very harsh, added the humanitarian organization: "crowding of prisoners, insufficient nourishment, absence of medical care, lack of outside contacts, bullying, torture by electric shock during interrogations." In a telegram addressed Thursday to the delegates of the Cameroon National Union, single party whose congress is being held in Yaounde, Amnesty International urgently requested them to take into consideration "the alarming nature of the violation of the rights of man in Cameroon and the many repressive institutions that are responsible for it." It denounced the stolid silence and the lack of action on the part of the government and "the general atmosphere of fear and suspicion" that prevails in Cameroon. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 80 p 7] 8255

CSO: 4400

MINISTER DISCUSSES SPAIN'S RELATIONS WITH NEW REGIME

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 14

[Text] Yesterday morning, the minister of foreign affairs, Marcelino Oreja, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to report on the current status of Spain's relations with Equatorial Guinea. During the course of the session, the minister, who confirmed the fact that President Obiang has no political timetable, did not provide the senators with any important information on the Guinean political process, the coup d'etat carried out by Lt Col Teodoro Obiang, or the philosophy and objectives of the Spanish co-operation.

Minister Oreja, who brought to the committee his own television equipment with which he taped the entire 2 and a half hour session (apparently so as to send the tape recording to several Spanish embassies later) made a methodical summary of information on the history of Equatorial Guinea and the Spanish cooperation, in many instances repeating what has already been reported by the news media.

Mr Oreja did not discuss, nor was he questioned about President Teodoro Obiang's military coup, refused to comment on the prospects and degree of democracy in the Guinean regime (he confined himself to stating: "We believe in its good intentions"), and only denied the fact that Spain wants to engage in a neocolonialist policy with technical and economic cooperation (it has sent over 200 cooperants and has offered several loans amounting to about \$20 million).

The minister acknowledged that President Obiang "has no political timetable," in response to the many questions asked about the degree of democracy in Guinea, the Spanish commitment on behalf of human rights and liberties made to this country and the danger of a non-selective return of Spanish settlers, questions posed mainly by the Socialist senators, Moran, Lizon and Armas.

2909

CSO: 4410

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### REASONS FOR REPLACEMENT OF CAPTAIN ELA NOTED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 14

[Article by Rafael Fraguas: "Deepseated Changes in the Former Spanish Colony"]

[Text] The recent replacement of the second vice-president of Equatorial Guinea, Salvador Ela, chief of the Fang tribe, by the chief of the Bubi tribe, Eulogio Oyo, is the most significant internal political event in this Central African country since the trial and death of the dictator, Macias, last September.

Ela Nseng, the "number one" member of his class at the Zaragoza Military Academy, enjoyed great prestige among the Guinean people, and his intelligence and education, particularly in economic matters, had earned him a forceful image abroad.

As for his replacement, Eulogio Oyo, author of the capture and subsequently the judge of the executed dictator, he is another one of the leading personages in the current Guinean regime. His status as a member of the Bubi tribe, which is in the majority on the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Poo) is non-existent in the continental territory of Rio Muni, where the Fang tribe is preeminent, and has conferred upon his vice-presidency a theoretical additional authority. The tribal issue and its eventual solution by means of autonomous or federal systems is still a problem that has not been dealt with in Equatorial Guinea.

In fact, Fangs and Bubis do not understand each other's languages, and have to communicate in Spanish. This is an example of the deepseated sociological distinctions between both groups, although there are powerful local and foreign groups which exaggerate them enormously and cherish the old notion, devised by Admiral Carrero Blanco, of transforming the island into a kind of free state that could be associated with a power whose friendship would prove profitable to it.

The dispatches datelined in Malabo claimed that the replacement of the second vice-president was due to a change aimed at removing from the government

those who were most closely related to the Macias regime. Individuals as important on the top-ranking Guinean political echelons as Feliciano Mba, former security director with Macias and mentor of the Moroccan military presence on the island, and even the president himself, Teodoro Obiang, had very strong ties with the dictator which Salvador Ela never had with Francisco Macias. Hence, the argument is spurious.

The real key to the replacement of the "number three" Guinean must lie in a different dimension. Apart from suspicions, Salvador Ela did not want the unending perpetuation of the military in power, and called for the transfer thereof to civilians, within a set period of time, according to Guinean political sources. Furthermore, he did not favor the Moroccan presence in the country; and, in foreign policy, he repeatedly stated that his country could profit more from a policy of multiple friendships (with Spain's friendship as a priority) than from excessive polarity toward one power. These seem to have been some of the major reasons for his ouster from the government.

2909  
CSO: 4410

## ETHIOPIA

### DOUBTS REGARDING MENGISTU'S SURVIVAL AS RULER OF ETHIOPIA

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 28 Dec 79 pp 25, 27

[Article: "If the Soviet Union Abandoned Mengistu of Ethiopia, the Replacement Would Be General Asfaw, the Commander of the Army. Why Has Mengistu Not Announced the Birth of the Ethiopian Communist Party, and Appointed Himself the Secretary-General? Mengistu Dismissed Moscow's Ambassador From His Office, and Threatened to Turn Toward Washington Unless He Received "Napalm" Bombs to Attack the Eritreans."]

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] in Ethiopia has recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of its removal of General Aman Andom. Aman Andom was the officer of Eritrean origin who got rid of the Emperor Haile Selassie. He proposed that there should be a peaceful solution with Eritrea, and he rejected the principle that a revolution must always be a red one. His regime only survived for two months, as Mengistu Haile Mariam (the present leader) removed him in November 1974.

The surprise of the celebration was that Mengistu did not deliver any revolutionary speech, although Ethiopia had before the celebration lived in an atmosphere of military preparation which was marked by strangeness. "The Army" had erected a large rostrum in the middle of "Addis Ababa," and everyone had expected that Mengistu would on this occasion appoint himself President of the Republic!

A western diplomat who has arrived recently in Ethiopia has said the following to "Al-Hawadith": "Rumors have been repeated in Ethiopia that the Soviet Union wants to get rid of Mengistu and that his replacement, namely the Commander of the Armed Forces, General Legesse Asfaw, is ready. Despite the repeating of these rumors, to the extent that they have spread throughout all Ethiopia and have even reached Eritrea and Ogaden, Mengistu himself who did not speak at the Revolution celebrations, is nevertheless still the absolute ruler. The Mig 23 and Antonov planes are still roaring off toward Eritrea every morning."

The western diplomat goes on, saying: "The Russian planes arrive in Ethiopia daily coming from Aden, loaded with all kinds of heavy and new weapons. They

land at the Addis Ababa military airport, and unload their cargoes, so that they may retrace their steps loaded with Ethiopian coffee (the best in the world), which is the only commodity that Ethiopia is exporting at present."

However, the diplomat adds: "There were many speculations there, which observers in Addis Ababa reported before the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the revolution, including the speculation, which is still apparent, that Mengistu wants to put an end to the Eritrean revolt. The other prominent speculation was his preparation to announce the birth of the Ethiopian Communist Party, provided that he would be the Secretary-General; consequently, the provisional military government would become a civilian government--but always military."

The question that has been raised now is; "Is the rumor which says that the Russians want to get rid of Mengistu in fact plausible?"

A European once said about him: Mengistu is a communist to the extent that Napoleon was a republican.

It is confirmed that Mengistu has known how to deal with the Soviets. For example, in one of his military attacks on Eritrea, he needed napalm bombs, and he summoned the Soviet Ambassador in Addis Ababa for this purpose. The Ambassador replied that most of the Liberation Fronts of Eritrea were progressive and Marxist and that it would be best to work out a peaceful solution with them, and the ambassador rejected the idea of using napalm. Thereupon Mengistu did not hesitate a moment to dismiss him from his office, but before the ambassador left, Mengistu was speaking to the American embassy about armament matters! Only two days later, the Russian napalm arrived.

It is known that Mengistu claims that he is with the Soviets as long as they support him. Nevertheless, since he came to power, he has not severed his contacts with America.

With regard to Eritrea which lies on the Red Sea, Ethiopia's only maritime outlet, where Ethiopia's only oil refinery is situated, it is still the daily "nightmare" which the regime is suffering.

Political observers do not deny that Mengistu Haile Mariam lives in a "dilemma" now. Although the United States has lost many of its positions in the area, as long as the Soviet Union is on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, and as long as the Gulf is no longer "Persian" as America wants, it will not allow Soviet influence in the Red Sea to spread beyond what it is at present. Also, America will not tolerate the Russians' arrival on the western shore of the Red Sea.

The political observers add: "Mengistu knows this situation. He knows that the events which the world is now experiencing, especially what is happening or has happened in Iran and the Gulf, and the developments of the Islamic

revolution which Khomeyni wants to export to the world, will not allow him to realize his desire of putting an end to the revolt in Eritrea!

The question is now: Has Mengistu begun to audit his accounts? And to what extent can he rely on the loyalty of the Soviet Union and Cuba to him?

At the beginning of the Eritrean rebellion, that is in 1962 when Haile Selassie abolished the federation which had united Christian Eritropia and Muslim Eritrea, the Russians and the Cubans had supported the Eritrean rebels in the name of the "right of self-determination." When Mengistu appeared however, the political principle was overturned, and the Russians and the Cubans took their stand on the side of "the respect of Ethiopia's historic frontiers, including Ogaden and Eritrea."

Now, after Mengistu's regime has lasted for five years, and in spite of the influx of Russian arms, Lockheed's American agents are still coming into Ethiopia from Nairobi, and they are eager to sell American military airplanes!

Those who know Mengistu Haile Marian say about him that he is not losing his self-confidence at all, and he always knows how he may make plans with regard to "saving his personal ambition."

The poor officer coming from the "Sirf [vocalization not known] "tribe always remembers the year 1972--the year of the famine which spread in the "Wello" District. The world was not shaken then, when the sons of this tribe went to hang themselves on a dry tree, or to throw themselves under the wheels of trucks, preferring death by these means to dying of hunger.

The result was two hundred thousand victims, Mengistu's family among them. The sons of these victims returned from abroad, where they had been studying, to begin their movement of revenge for their people. The terrible pictures of the victims which they sent out to the world were accompanied by a picture, which all the world's press then carried, showing Haile Selassie himself throwing quantities of meat to his lions. Since that time students' strikes, which changed into popular ones, continued, and obliged the army to support them.

In 1974 Mengistu was fighting in Ogaden, when his unit received a "strange" telegram: "The revolution has broken out in Ethiopia. Please send an envoy from your division in order to take part in the revolutionary government."

The officers of this unit doubted whether this revolution could succeed. Because they did not like Mengistu, they agreed that he would be their envoy to Addis Ababa, in order to get rid of him. The leader of the revolution against Haile Selassie was General Aman Andom, the Eritrean who was much liked by the people, and whose nickname was "the lion of Ogaden!"

Mengistu was able to share the command with Andom. The latter wanted it to be a white revolution; but, the people had been killed mentally and physically after the emperor's rule, and the former wanted it to be a red

revolution. Andom refused to inflict the death penalty on eighty generals among those who had been loyal to the emperor. Thereupon, Mengistu, together with his army, separated from him. The end of "the lion of Ogaden," who had overthrown Haile Selassie and had refused to eliminate the people, took place in November 1974, murdered along with 51 of his military supporters, by the weapons of Mengistu's army.

Mengistu's ambition does not permit the presence of others who know the meaning of ambition. In the Provisional Military Administrative Council it appeared to everyone that the strong man was Teferi Benti (Mengistu's Deputy), who submitted the proposal that there should be a dialogue with the Eritreans (as Andom had done). Mengistu however did not accept this; and in one of the meetings of the Military Council, he emptied his revolver into Teferi Benti's chest. Until today the Ethiopians have not forgotten the meeting of 6 February 1977, the day when Mengistu's men picked up six corpses, including that of the strong man, and threw them outside.

When I met with Aman Andom in 1974 and stayed for a while in Ethiopia, I was always afraid whether the taxi would stop at a red light in the street, where Ethiopian children ran across, with their wide black eyes and skinny hands which they stretched out in supplication, because of their hunger and poverty.

Until now, five years have elapsed since the revolution, which came to save the people. While the black eyes still continue to widen, because the faces have become more emaciated, since hunger has never been absent!

For the first time, Mengistu is celebrating his success without saying a word, while he hears the rumor of a desire to get rid of him, because there does not exist what he says there is; because the agricultural reform which he proclaimed with the help of the Russians and the Cubans in 1975 has remained ink on paper. The regime has been interested in importing arms, but arms are not food nor are they economic or industrial projects which let the people work and live. The only thing which Ethiopia produces is coffee, which the Soviet Union takes, in accordance with the long-term friendship and cooperation treaty, exactly as it did with Egypt when it obtained Egyptian cotton for a period of thirty years at a fixed price, under the cover of a treaty!

A foreign correspondent who knows Mengistu well once told me that he expected "that this leader would save himself from the difficulties which Ethiopia was undergoing by getting rid of the daily nightmare represented by the war against Eritrea. He was therefore thinking of a peaceful solution with it, in order to ensure that Ethiopia would have a share of "the treasures" which the Red Sea contains.

Consequently, he will respond favorably to mediation which is being effected in order to reconcile him with the Sudan and some countries with which he is at loggerheads, because of his (pro-)Soviet attitude. He imagines that it

is expected that Mengistu will intensify his secret contacts with the United States, hoping that it will support him in the future if he needs this.

What did the foreign correspondent say about the speculations which are determined by the economic and social situation which the Ethiopian people are living through? Do you think that they will be realized after Mengistu, after five years in power, realizes that the people living in the country which he rules are dying of hunger and fear, just as they used to die in the days of the emperor? If the starving people lost their power of endurance, could they consume even the force which protects the ruler?

9579

CSO: 4402

## VIEWS ON DISSENSIONS AMONG ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Dec 79 p 83

[Article by 'Uthman Ahmad Jiddah: "New Light on the Eritrean Revolution"]

[Text] First of all, at the beginning of my letter, I wish to take this opportunity to praise the enlightening democratic role carried out by our esteemed magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL. It is still faithful to its mission and candid with its readers, who consider it to be sincere and a spring of knowledge and truth, because it provides them with an opportunity both to submit opinions and to discuss questions which have been brought up. Such questions and issues which occupy the mind of the Arab reader, and deserve his objective and thorough discussion are numerous indeed. In this domain, No 146 of AL-MUSTAQBAL, in the column "Ideas and Attitudes" under the heading "Eritrean Realities," dealt with a subject connected with the Eritrean revolution and its incongruities commenting on two subjects which had previously been raised in the same column. The Eritrean Question, which suffers from a news blackout aimed at destroying the legitimacy of the revolution and its struggles, in fact needs subjective and objective discussion, so that the revolution may overcome its enemies externally, and its conflict internally, provided that the discussion is not aimed at a propagandaistic one-upmanship on the pages of newspapers and magazines, or falsifying and concealing the facts, especially those facts which are concerned with the background of the internal disputes which have become the insurmountable obstacle before the Eritrean people with respect to the realization of their aims, for which they have carried on this long and bitter struggle. This is because any attempt to run away from the truth, which has turned differences into disputes and then into armed clashes and making others bear their burden, would mean losing the opportunity for independence or at least delaying it. The same practices also caused independence to pass by in 1950 when the people were given the chance to express their desire for self-determination; and in the year 1977-1978, when Ethiopia was defeated in Ogaden and torn apart internally, when independence was imminent or nearer. These practices were what plunged Eritrea into the ill-fated solution of "the federal union"; and the same practices were what gave Ethiopia the opportunity to get ready and isolate Somalia first, and recover the lands which the revolution had liberated, with thousands of casualties, second; and lest the tragedy be repeated, and lest

we fall victim to complexes and narrow concepts, it is the duty of every one who writes to keep the facts and the historical record in mind, and not to repeat the biased statements of enemies.

In this connection, I mention some facts which our friend Muhammad al-Sayid 'Ali, who signed the above-mentioned article "Ideas and Attitudes," had forgotten.

1. Divergence in point of view in any society is natural, and is in harmony and conformity with the society's situation with respect to development and backwardness and in accordance with the prevailing political, economic and social level. This in turn leads to a specific social situation, and consequently, we find differences in the developing society which are different from those in various societies because of disparity between them.

When Eritrea was one of the Third World states, it is no wonder that its differences were the same as those which those peoples endured, whatever political or organizational features they bore. Consequently, the Eritrean differences are nothing new for sociology. If then the existence of these differences, be they tribal, regional or sectarian, is indisputable, and imposed by the social stage and political consciousness--then the solution to these differences, and their not developing into disputes and armed clashes, and into an entry point for foreign intervention can be effected only through the democratic dialogue then awakening, education, and serious, systematic and comprehensive action to fuse the people together in one national crucible, in which the common aims and interests would crystallize. As for the exploitation of these differences, as has happened, and turning them into means for gaining power and absolute rule, it only leads to fighting and conflict, as has also occurred, and draining the revolution of its revolutionary and national content.

2. The battles which the commanders of the First and Second Zones joined on the date fixed for the conference were not prescribed by the enemy, as you have said. It was they, however, who started them against strong enemy positions, especially in Hal-Hal, in which the revolution lost the flower of its youth, in flight from the conference and from unity.

3. The elements which were rejecting unity, and which only accepted under the pressure of the fighters and the masses, were those which mounted a coup against their colleagues in the General Command, and carried out the assassinations and the arrests, in order to prepare the national conference the way they wanted. The inability of these elements to bring those who were arrested to trial publicly before the masses, and their being compelled to release them, confirms that they carried out the coup from a merely regional sectarian standpoint.

4. Osman Saleh Sabbe entered the Sudan in order to exert pressure on the General Command, so that it would agree to the conference being arranged by a joint committee of the People's Liberation Forces and the Eritrean

Liberation Front, in equal numbers, so that the conference would be democratic, and contradictions in it would be resolved.

5. As for the decision on the squalid civil war, the war of liquidation, the Revolutionary Council had adopted it in its first organizational conference on 15/5/1972, and cancelled it formally in its second conference on 6/6/1975, after it had failed utterly in its aims on the one hand, and because of popular pressure on the other.

6. Osman Saleh Sabbe's support of "'Amr Ramadan" on the one hand, and of Isayyas [Afe-Werki] on the other, was the result of their raising the slogan of "democratic dialogue." He disagreed with them, when they failed to translate their slogans into practice by their rejection of dialogue with the Revolutionary Council, which recognized the importance of the democratic dialogue as a substitute for civil war, even if it is formal.

7. If Osman Sabbe, as you say, had discord as his goal, he would not have headed the unified delegation and toured the Arab States so that they would sanction and support unity. It was the Revolutionary Council which abolished the delegation later on.

8. The split in the People's Liberation Forces was the result of the rejection by Isayyas and his colleagues of the agreement of the Khartoum Conference, which most of the Arab States attended, and of their abandonment of it, and then their separation and establishment of 'the Popular Front' (EPLF) organization.

As for the October Agreement which the two organizations signed as a way of evading true unity, it was stillborn, as is shown by the fact that it has not produced the slightest result. It has not even prevented an armed clash between them up to this moment, and this agreement is only remembered whenever a true plan of unity has been proposed.

The Eritrean area and the Eritrean citizen, after all these negative characteristics which have appeared, need comprehensive and complete unity, not only on the level of the organizations in the field, but also on the level of the whole homeland and all citizens. This is because, ever since some leaderships have called all those who disagree with them names which are at variance with the facts, and have carried out a policy of defamation and falsification which you--I mean al-Sayyid Muhammad al-Sayyid 'Ali--have repeated, the area has burst into the flames of war and destruction.

In conclusion, we wish the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL prosperity and success in its mission of enlightenment, and my thanks to you.

9579

CSO: 4402

## CURRICULUM EMPHASIS LEADS TO INCREASE IN TECHNOLOGY STUDY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa (EH)--School curriculum during the discredited feudo-bourgeois regime discriminated between subjects and laid emphasis on certain subject areas and neglected others. This attitude was reflected in the promotion policies and had bearing on the attitude of students towards the various subjects. Ever since the revolutionary upsurge, the slogan "Education for production, for research and for political consciousness," has enabled for the consideration of all subjects on equal footing, and subsequently augmented the interest of students to pursue their education.

These observations were made by a group of representatives of the Menilik II Comprehensive High School in an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD here yesterday in connection with the state of secondary education in the country.

Explaining further Comrade Sihine Ayalew, Deputy Director of the school, noted that aside from the differentiation between academic and vocational subjects, there were differentiations even among the academic subjects. Amharic, English and mathematics were given primary importance while the other subject areas were considered as secondary. Comrade Sihine added that at present, there are no such differentiations except for the allocation of students into streams and the subsequent concentration in the areas of their streams.

## Equal Treatment

This equal treatment of all subjects in the new curriculum, the deputy director noted, has resulted in the shift of students' interest to vocational areas as well, whereas formerly the inclination towards productive technology was minimum, except in commercial education. Comrade Sihine related that now, except for the shortage of adequate teaching materials the number of students being registered for productive technology is on the increase.

## ETHIOPIA

### ARMORY SCHOOL GRADUATES 146 PRIVATES, NCO'S

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The 35th batch of trainees, comprising 146 noncommissioned officers and privates, graduated yesterday after completing a six-month technical training course at the Ground Force's Armoury School.

Certificates of accomplishment, prizes for the first three outstanding graduates and special souvenirs for comrades with revolutionary participation were handed out by Comrade Lt Col Ketema Wolde-Amanuel, Commander of the Ground Force's Armoury. The ceremony took place at the Ground Force Armoury School at Guennet, 44 kms west of here.

School Commandant Comrade Lt Col Addis Tedla said on the occasion that it was important to train technically qualified and ideologically equipped personnel for properly maintaining arms and vehicles serving the Revolutionary Army currently pitted against antirevolution, antipeople and anti-unity forces. He said the school has been training technicians since the last 22 years and noted that short and long-term projects are currently on the drawing board.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that 44 teachers of the Ground Force Armoury School graduated with diplomas last week after completing a skill-upgrading auto mechanic course conducted there by IFA and ETHSO. The course was conducted by comrades from the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4420

# YOUTH IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES DURING SCHOOL BREAK

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The youth in the various regions of the country are reported to be engaged in development activities and holding meetings to discuss their effective participation in the economic reconstruction drive.

Over 2,000 progressive youth of Sawla town, Gamo Goffa region undertook a work campaign in the farms of the Tzela Tzemba area peasant producers' co-operatives where they cleared a large tract of land for future cultivation.

It was reported that the Malba-level Tzela Tzemba cooperative has now embarked on the expansion of its agricultural holding as far as the Ziga and Bereda area by the use of four tractors leased to them by the regional administrative office.

Similarly a youth group drawn from Deder and Hararghe town of Woberra province, Hararghe region, have deployed themselves to the rural areas to begin a four-day work campaign.

The youth who volunteered to serve the peasants during their present school breaks will undertake, among others, the task of registering members of the 69 peasant associations in the district and those of the youth associations in the area and evaluate the progress of the literacy campaign programmes in the district.

Meanwhile, executive committee members of the Gedeo provincial youth association adopted a platform at the end of their two-day seminar.

The youth pledged to pay every sacrifice to help the Commission entrusted with Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWe) fulfill its historical mission and to realize the lofty aims of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and the literacy programme.

In a related development in Asbe Tefari, youth, government employees and other volunteers turned out enthusiastically last weekend to take part in a day-long campaign launched in the town of Micheta of Habro province, Hararghe region.

The campaign conducted with great zeal resulted in the cleaning of unhygienic garbage collections. The campaigners also prepared improvised houses for two disabled individuals.

Similarly, members of nine peasant associations at the outskirts of the town of Micheta handed over four houses to teachers assigned to the area. The houses were constructed at the initiative of the local populace to alleviate the problems of the teachers who are obliged to walk over 15 kms from their former residences, to be present at the school in the locality.

In Mieso district of the same region, members of youth and women's associations renovated houses of disabled people and others whose houses were rendered useless as a result of an accident.

CSO: 4420

## PEASANTS' PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES DESCRIBED

Article taken from ETHIOPIAN HERALD, In Issue of 29 Feb. 1974.

Article by Muligneta Bereme: "Peasants Producers' Cooperatives—  
[continued]"

[1974] The outbreak of the Ethiopian Revolution in February 1974 has brought about fundamental and structural changes in the fabric of the Ethiopian society. The various revolutionary proclamations issued and enacted by the Revolutionary Government have shattered the very foundation of the feudo-bourgeois regime. It was the private ownership of land under a feudal mode of production that condemned the Ethiopian peasants to a life of serfdom, social and economic degradation, disease, illiteracy, and superstition for centuries. Therefore, the revolutionary proclamation which nationalized all rural lands brought to an end the system of feudal exploitation, once and for all, by making all land the collective property of the Ethiopian people. The proclamation was, in fact, the starting point for the rapid development of the forces of production and of agricultural production.

Organized in the forms of peasants'

associations for the purpose of defending their political and economic gains, as well as increasing their collective production, the Ethiopian peasants have since the February Revolution acquired many important benefits. Through their peasants' associations which are organized from district up to national levels, they have been able to run their own affairs. To date, a total of 23,031 peasants' associations with a total membership of over seven million peasants have been set up throughout the country.

### Economic Basis

It has repeatedly been stated that agriculture is the backbone of our economy — the basis on which the economic development of the country principally depends. Facts reveal, in this connection, that over 80 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture and by the same token, over 70 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) is derived from the agricultural sector while from 80 to 90

per cent of the foreign exchange earnings come from important economic sector. The fact that 75 per cent of industrial activities rely on the processing of agricultural produce demonstrates the crucial and determining role of agriculture in the national economy.

As it was said earlier, agriculture represents an important sector in the national economy of the country. Its development results in favourable conditions for the improvement of living conditions in the countryside, for the gradual elimination of substantial differences between town and countryside and hence the drawing closer together of the class of peasants and the workers.

Though, agriculture is the backbone of the national economy of Ethiopia, it still suffers from backwardness. The old and archaic feudal production relations in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia had been an impediment to the development of the forces of production. The age-old agricultural implement, the fragmented peasant holdings and, of course, by logical derivation, low productivity have been the principal factors that are impeding the development of agriculture.

Revolutionary Ethiopia is presently undergoing a radical political and socio-economic transformation. It goes without saying that the construction of socialism could only be effected in the rural Ethiopia with socialist transformation of agriculture. All the more, the construction of socialism presupposes socialist relations in all sectors of the economy and society. Socialist

countries like the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Hungary, Poland and others had gathered this experience. It is impossible in the long run to construct a socialist industry and at the same time retain fragmented private farming in agriculture. Socialism includes both a socialist industry and a modern, intensively operating socialist agriculture.

In this connection, Karl Marx had stated in "Capital", namely that small holdings in agriculture exclude the development of the social forces of production, the social forms of labour, the social concentration of capital, large-scale cattle farming and the progressive application of science. Needless to say, if our goal is to build socialism, the development and the strengthening of agricultural producers' co-operatives is a matter of urgency. This lofty venture, of course, calls for intensive and protracted agitation among the peasant masses with the view to changing their outlooks thereby liberating them from the age-old petty ownership mentality and convincing them of the high benefit of collective work.

The principal concern of setting up agricultural producers' co-operatives should be to ensure that the peasants join it voluntarily. In view of this, Lenin has emphasized that it is important to observe the principle of voluntariness in the co-operatives. Using force vis-a-vis the peasants is extraordinarily harmful. Peasants should, first and foremost, be convinced of the advantages inherent in and of

the necessity of co-operative work and embark upon the road to co-operatives on their own free decision.

Explaining the need for the willingness of membership, the directives issued by the Revolutionary Government on the formation of Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives, states that "if the farmers are forced into membership not only will their participation be low thus, reducing the effectiveness of the co-operatives but the collective itself will not last long. In order to raise that consciousness, and to prove to them their collective work is superior than isolated individual toil to ensure improvement in their material and social life, it is necessary to show the advantages of membership by action and by example to all the prospective members."

### More Realization

The peasants who over the centuries worked in isolation from one another cannot, of course, master all the requirement of co-operative work at once. They must first be introduced to simple forms step by step. In short the union of peasants in co-operatives has to take place in keeping with local and objective conditions.

In this connection, the directive states that the level of development of agricultural producers' co-operatives is measured by the quantity of the instruments of production placed under full collective ownership. On this basis, the different stages in-

clude *MALBA*, the elementary level co-operatives, *WOLBA*, the higher level of producers' co-operative. Elaborating on how the associations move to still higher stages, the directive states that "when each producers' co-operative has placed all its means of production and wealth under a centralized administrative organ, the stage of *WOLAND* is reached".

Ever since the issuance of the directives on the formation of agricultural co-operatives intensive efforts are being geared towards the establishment and strengthening of co-operatives. Politically conscious and more far-sighted peasants have realized the objectives of the co-operatives and are joining their fellow compatriots.

Recently it was revealed that the Tis Abay Bata peasants' producers co-operative has been set up in Bahar Dar, Gojjam region at *Wolba* level. The co-operative it was learnt, was the first of its kind to be certified as a legally recognized co-operative and is being followed by others in other parts of the country. This venture has been made by the peasants in Tis Abay Bata because they have realized co-operative union is the most favourable road for peasants to collective large-scale production for the very reason that it has been understood by them and is best suited to harmonize the specific interests of peasants with those of society as a whole.

FISHERIES SITUATION, TYPES OF FISH DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Reply to question in the column "Your Questions Answered"]

[Text] Ethiopia has numerous lakes occupying an area of 7,000 square kilometres. Add to this about 1,000 km-long coastline on the Red Sea. According to suggestive survey made thus far, inland waters contain 110 species of fishes. Authorities contend that this is only a small part of the fishery resources of the country.

At present, lakes Abaya, Abyata, Awassa, Hayk, Koka, Langano, Rudolf, Shala, Tana and Zuwai are among our water bodies stocked with various species of fishes.

River bodies and their fords on which flood prevails could be a useful source of fish. The stock of fishes in rivers varies from season to season owing to the fact that rivers are under the spell of floods. Floods of the Awash Valley the Genalle, Wabi Whabbelle, Baro and Omo rivers are said to have viable stock of fish.

Culture fisher is one of the methods of raising fishes which implementation has recently started.

The species of fishes that abound in our inland waters are: Tilapia nilotica, clarias Mossambicus, Cyprinus, Carpio, Barbus sp., Carias sp. Barbus Gregorie, Lates Niloticus, Barbus Docmac. The Red Sea area is stocked with more than twenty species of fishes.

CSO: 4420

## AUTO PLANT TO ASSEMBLE FIAT BUSES, NIP TRUCKS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Plans have been finalized by the Automotive Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia (AMCE) for assembling 26-seater OM-A 70.12 buses beginning in the second half of this year, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The deputy general-manager of AMCE, Signor Zummo Mario said that the company also hopes to introduce the latest model of 619 NIP truck during this same period. He noted that about 60 buses can be produced at the AMCE plant in the six months of 1980. At present the company has 100 workers but it is hoped to employ additional people by the time the production of the buses gets underway, the deputy general manager told our reporter.

According to information released by the deputy general manager, production at the plant has steadily risen over the years since the company was established in April 1975. Its output in months totalled 128 different trucks and 113 Land Rovers. Production figures released for the four year period showed that a total of 580 trucks of different types, 534 Land Rovers, 91 trailers and 10 tippers were assembled by AMCE. Last year's production figures showed 262 trucks, 60 Land Rovers and 21 tippers. The different types of trucks assembled at the plant include FIAT 682 N3, OM 75 and OM 90 in addition to Land Rovers, trailers and tippers.

The Automotive Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia, now in its sixth year, was founded as a share company with a capital of 3 million Birr. The partners are the Ministry of Industry and IVECO, a subsidiary of FIAT.

The deputy general manager indicated that the assembling of vehicles done by AMCE helps the country save a certain portion of foreign exchange on imports in addition to opening employment opportunities to a large number of people. He said about 15 percent of the materials required for assembling purposes is being acquired from local sources.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

USSR CONTRACT FOR STAMPS--Addis Ababa (EH)--A contract for the printing of postage stamps was concluded here yesterday between the Ethiopian Postal Service (EPS) and the Soviet foreign trade organization "Mezh-dunarodnaya Kniga" (International Book). The contract was signed by Comrade Gezahegn Gebre Wolde, General Manager of the Ethiopian Postal Service and Comrade Valerie E. Chkhri, the representative of the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga in Ethiopia. Present during the occasion were Comrade Pavel N. Ganin, Trade Representative of the USSR in Ethiopia as well as other officials from both countries. The new contract enables the printing in the Soviet Union of 300,000 stamps commemorating the 110th birthday anniversary of V. I. Lenin as well as a set of 180,000 stamps dedicated to the forthcoming Moscow Olympic Games. The commemorative stamps are expected to be ready on February 1 and May 1, respectively. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 4]

SWEDISH EDUCATIONAL AID--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Lt Col Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education yesterday praised Sweden's support in the field of education in Ethiopia before and after the revolution describing it as genuine aid and with no strings attached to it. Comrade Lt Col Goshu pointed out that in the past 15 years Sweden supported the construction of 2,880 elementary schools consisting of 14,000 classrooms, while the construction of 700 more schools are expected this year with SIDA assistance. The minister said that 750,000 students will be enabled to learn when the construction now in progress is completed. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 3]

COTTON MILL RESUMES PRODUCTION--Welayita (ENA)--A cotton processing mill here which had been abandoned for 38 years has been repaired at a cost of 50,000 Birr and resumed production Wednesday. The mill, which was established during the Italian invasion, stopped working after the invaders left the country. Comrade Desta Asfaw, the First Deputy Administrator of Sidamo region inaugurated the mill by starting the engine. The mill was renewed by the cooperation of Akaki Textile and Ethiopian National Textile factories. Comrade Tesfaye Gebre Egziabher, Chief of Welayita Agricultural Development Agency and manager of the mill said that the mill was

repaired by decision of peasants of the area. It is now run by urban dwellers' associations of Sodo town in link with the decision of the provincial development and cultural campaign committee. The mill has the capacity of processing 220 quintals of cotton a d. y. [Text]  
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Feb 80 p 5]

BELGIAN WHEAT RELIEF--Addis Ababa (EH)--the Belgian government donated here Wednesday a total 3,000 metric tons of wheat through UNICEF for the Relief, Rehabilitation (RRC) feeding programme to children and lactating mothers in the drought-torn and war-ravaged parts of Ethiopia, a press release of the Commission disclosed here. Presenting the grain to comrade Shimelis Adugna, Chief Commissioner of the RRC, Mr Roger Martin, Belgian Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia said that the present contribution is a symbolic gesture of solidarity between the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and Belgium. The Ambassador assured the commissioner that studies are being made to increase its annual assistance to Ethiopia. Dr Mansoor, UNICEF area representative expressed appreciation for the donation. Commissioner Shimelis thanked the government of Belgium and UNICEF for their unreserved assistance. Yesterday's contribution brings the total Belgian assistance in support of drought and war-ravaged parts of Ethiopia to over seven million Birr, it was learnt. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

MOI SAID TO HAVE ENHANCED KENYA'S IMAGE ABROAD

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Moi is due to return home at the weekend at the conclusion of a highly successful visit to West Germany, London and the United States where he renewed personal contacts with the leaders of the three nations. More important, he underscored the need for nations which cherish democracy to stand firm in the face of blatant attempts to trample underfoot the rights of human beings who, while they may not be blessed with material wealth, are entitled to equal treatment with all other inhabitants of this earth.**

Mr. Moi had talks everywhere he went on the major issues of the day, including Russia's aggression in Afghanistan and the proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games, but, equally important, his talks covered other areas which are very vital to his people. As he said in Washington at a dinner hosted in his honour by President Carter, nations like his which are hard put to it to keep their heads above water, faced as they are with tremendous pressures inflicted by rising oil prices and inflation, simply cannot afford to enter or be dragged into the arms race.

Nevertheless, the countries of the Third World which are located in troubled regions of the world or which can make a positive contribution to efforts by the highly developed nations to strive for peace and to outlaw aggression, have a function to perform in doing what they can to ensure respect for human rights and stability and peace where there can so easily be oppression and war.

Mr. Moi dwelt at length on the tensions that affect the Eastern African region which, if they are not defused, can jeopardise the efforts being made by countries such as Kenya to promote the development of their people despite severe constraints. As Mr. Moi said, Kenya's success so far "demonstrates that steady progress toward that objective can be made even without valuable minerals provided there is peace, effective leadership and determined efforts on our part and, of course, a favourable external environment".

It is pertinent to note Mr. Moi's optimistic outlook in the face of problems which are not of our making. "Some people," he said, "complain that maybe God did not give us oil. But I always say each country has its own gifts from God, and therefore no one should complain. Somebody from my own country asked me why we haven't got oil. I told him, we have fresh air--which is a gift of God. Others may have oil, but they suffer from the heat of the sun. And so we should not complain. Even if in our generation--and that means we should not be selfish--we may not find oil or other valuable things, in the years to come our children and the future generations may discover the things which we want to have now."

We do not live only for today, or for tomorrow, or the day after. Progress cannot be measured in terms of months and years. A sovereign nation which enjoys peace and whose people have the determination to succeed lives for ever. It battles on, faces up to its problems, is assisted by its friends, and all the time notches up some measure of progress.

That is Kenya's story. Her people are not incapable. They are hard-working and ambitious. But sometimes the odds are stacked against them. Even the weather goes out of its way to be unhelpful.

But, as the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed; and a friend which has shown that it is more than willing to help itself, but is stymied by outside forces despite this, is even more deserving of help. No wonder, then, that countries like the United States, Great Britain and West Germany have not hesitated to help Kenya. They do not take it for granted, and they recognise that it has a real need to be helped. By his policies -- his stand on human rights, his God-fearing approach to the leadership of his country and his emphasis on the need for peace, co-operation and good neighbourliness, even across the seas -- President Moi has put a bright new face on Kenya's image abroad.

## MOI SAYS ARMED FORCES REVIEW BOARD HAS FINISHED WORK

Nairobi DAILY NATION In English 1 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

A REPORT of the Armed Forces Pay Review Board has been submitted to the Government and its recommendations will be implemented with effect from January 1, this year.

This was announced by President Moi, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, during the passing-out parade of recruits at Lanet yesterday.

The President also promised armed forces personnel that the board would continue to review other aspects of their service, including a pension scheme.

He said after watching a colourful display of recruits from the Navy, Army, Air Force and Women's Service Corps: "I am very proud of you. I take this opportunity to announce that the review board has concluded its work on salaries today and I think we should backdate it to January 1."

President Moi said the armed forces were playing a vital role in ensuring the country's stability and "we must take into account the old days of these officers who have devoted so much of their time to safeguarding our peace."

Thanking them for their patience over the review on pay and allowances, President Moi said: "It would have been futile to hurry up the review and come up with unsuitable recommendations... I have been patiently waiting for the outcome of the review board with you."

"I have told you before and I repeat it today, that I shall be with you always whether it is a time of trouble or peace," the Commander-in-Chief assured his personnel as the two-hour ceremony came to an end.

The board was set up by the President in the middle of December 1978, and was charged with advising on salaries and allowances for all ranks in the armed forces and any other forces administered by the defence council.

The board would be housed at the Army Headquarters with a permanent secretariat and would review these issues every four years, the President had said.

The chairman of the seven-man board is Mr. J. K. Gegeo. Other members include Mr. Richard Kemoli, Peter Nyakimo, Nick Muriuki, Patrick Mwangi, Joseph Wanjohi, William Wamalwa and Dr. D. E. Kipkorir.

President Moi said the country's armed forces would continue to be expanded and armed in order to boost their defence capability.

He said: "I am very proud of you because in all your endeavours you have your country, Kenya, at heart." He added: "My only appeal to you is to uphold this degree of loyalty and obedience so that we can continue to improve the services we are supposed to render to this nation."

He called on more women to join Kenya Air Force and noted:

"To boost women's morale, we need to see one, two or three of them flying our planes... That way we can say we're nearing self-reliance."

CNO: 4420

## LUO UNION LEADERSHIP SAID TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

THE secretary-general of the Luo Union (EA), Mr. Walter Adell, has come out in full support of the statement attributed to the leader of the Luo Parliamentary Group, Dr. Robert Ouko, and said the union's leadership under the chairmanship of Mr. Oselu Nyalik has not changed.

"The leadership of the Luo Union (EA) has not changed hands, and therefore Mr. Nyalik is still the chairman, while I am also still there as secretary-general," said Mr. Adell.

In an interview with SUNDAY NATION last week following Press reports that the union leadership had changed hands, with Mr. Paul Mbuya as the new chairman and that Mr. Oginga Odinga had been elected "leader" of the entire Luo community, Mr. Adell blasted the so-called "Wang'apala Declaration", under which it was alleged the leadership had changed.

"I am the secretary-general of the union and I have no knowledge of the so-called Wang'apala declaration supposed to have been adopted at

the home of the Kasipul Kabondo MP, Mr. Samuel Ayodo."

Earlier, the same position was maintained by Dr. Ouko, who addressed a news conference attended by, among others, Mr. John Okwango (Minister for Commerce and MP for Migori), Mr. Alphonse Okuku (Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting and MP for Mbita), Mr. Onyango Midika (MP for Nyando) and Mr. Peter Anyumba (MP for Winam).

## Parties

Observing that "several Luo personalities were fond of holding private parties," Mr. Adell urged the Government to "keep a sharp eye on such parties."

"Every time we hear of a private party, we have to hear also of a political declaration at such parties. God knows how many declarations we are going to hear about. It all started with the Oyugis declaration which apparently was held in South Nyanza . . . and now we hear of the so-called Wang'apala declaration. This has to stop," he said.

"I dismiss as utter nonsense the allegation that there has been a change in Luo Union leadership. I also urge the authors and signatories of the so-called Wang'apala Declaration to respect both the union's and above all the country's constitutions."

Earlier, in a separate interview with SUNDAY NATION (see Mr. Okwango blasted page 11, what he termed "tribal leadership" within the Luo community).

Stating that he too was completely unaware of the Wang'apala declaration, Mr. Okwango noted: "All I am aware of is that we do have both national and political leaders in the Luo community. But there is no room for this tribal leadership."

Regarding the position of Mr. Odinga within the community, Mr. Okwango replied: "As far as I know he is a respected Luo leader, but he is not the Luo leader. We have no such post in Luo Union, and therefore no one should be declared as such."

Meanwhile an Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Zablon Owigo, also blasted the Wang'apala declaration, demanding to know who were the signatories of the declaration.

STUDENT RIOTS AT UNIVERSITY, SECONDARY SCHOOLS RAPPED

'Intellectuals Not a Special Breed'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 3 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] Recently our country has been going through difficult times. Wananchi experienced shortage of rice, wheat flour and posho. This has meant going without chapatis, bread and ugali.

Things were so bad that the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, took a personal interest in the matter to make sure Kenyans had enough food. Meanwhile, wananchi must be congratulated on behaving in a very sober manner while waiting for supplies to return to normal.

What many people do not realize is that, despite these shortages, some people were having enough milk, rice and ugali. They did not run short of bread or butter, even if their parents did.

These lucky people were the students at the University of Nairobi who last week complained that the food they were getting was not good enough for them.

They acted violently to draw the attention of the authorities to their "sufferings." They smashed crockery and utensils and many of them threatened to boycott lectures if they were not served breakfast, lunch and dinner "properly."

University of Nairobi students are very important people. They are highly "educated" and everyone must understand that. When the country is experiencing difficulties they must be given priority in food supplies and their food must be served in clean, brand new crockery.

Their rooms must be cleaned by special servants and their clothes washed for them. Even when the country is experiencing power shortages and many homes have to go without electricity they must be given first priority in

getting electric supply to listen to their stereo record players and switch on their TV sets. And if this is not done then the wananchi who pay the taxes which run the University must be taught a lesson.

And the lesson is taught to wananchi by stoning their cars and staging demonstrations. This is the mentality of many of the so-called leaders of tomorrow who are at the University of Nairobi.

Are these the leaders wananchi want in the Kenya of Tomorrow? What makes the students at the University of Nairobi think they are special people who should be given special treatment even when the country is going through difficult times?

Last week things were so bad at the University of Nairobi that the Government had to close indefinitely the main campus following student riots which caused serious damage to property estimated to be worth hundreds of thousands of shillings.

As the students packed their bags and headed for their homes few wananchi anywhere in the country sympathized with them because their sufferings were self-inflicted.

The problem started last Tuesday night when the students boycotted food and damaged crockery at the central catering unit. According to a number of students interviewed by the NATION, they were protesting against what they called "poor catering services."

According to the students, the food they were getting was "unfit for human consumption" so they chose to demonstrate to the authorities that they were also "human beings."

Unfortunately, they chose the most inhuman manner of doing this. They took to the streets last Wednesday morning, stoning cars and damaging university's and others' property.

Even after breaking their crockery the students foolishly demanded that they be served breakfast--though they knew very well there were no cups and no plates in the dining halls. Because they could not be given breakfast they refused to attend lectures.

Wananchi may want to know what the "rotten" diet of the students at the University of Nairobi is like. For breakfast they normally get eggs, sausages, jam, butter, fresh fruit, bread, tea, fresh milk and sometimes porridge with fresh milk.

For lunch and dinner they get chicken or steak, bread and butter, ugali, potatoes and a variety of vegetables. Those who do not want to eat meat or come from vegetarian families are given chapatis and vegetable curry.

There is a diet of Kenyans with very good incomes and yet the students at the university have the nerve to call it "rotten." Many of them find it extremely difficult to eat in the same manner when they finish their courses and start working as well paid graduates.

Even after repairing all the damage caused by the student riots last week there still will remain a major problem unsolved at the University.

There is a major communication breakdown between the students and the administration and until a proper student body is formed such communication will not be possible.

More than that the students must be made to understand that intellectuals are not a special breed of men and women who by their very existence deserve privileges and rewards denied to others.

They must be made to accept that intellectuals have a special contribution to make to the development of our nation. But, as one prominent African politician has said, if the educated man is so arrogant in his knowledge, or so superior in his living standards, that the people are fearful of him, or hold him in contempt, he had in this case better not be there, for he will be a brake, not an accelerator, on development.

If so, there is a need for all university students to understand why they are really there. Many of them do not seem to understand that we are spending large and disproportionate amounts of money on them so that in future they may make a proportionate return to society. What Kenya is doing is simply investing in their brains. The students at the university are given a lot more than an ordinary mwananchi so that Kenya may receive more from them later.

We should not only have a hope but an expectation. But do the students understand this? Where can they be made to understand that philosophy?

I suggest a two-year National Service. So why are the students not made to understand their role in our society by going through a two year National Service? Why?

#### Secondary School Situation 'Chaotic'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE increasing number of student riots in our secondary schools this year gives cause for alarm. As soon as the schools opened last month, students of Kirinyaga Technical Institute had to be sent home after they staged a demonstration demanding the removal of the principal and some

members of the staff. Over 400 students of Kangema Secondary School, in Murang'a District, went on strike alleging there was a serious water problem at the school. At least 150 students at Kaplong Boys' Secondary School went on strike, stoning the administration block and causing damage estimated at 50,000/-.

Students at Maralal Secondary School boycotted classes and went home early this month; 219 students of Ruthangati Secondary School, in Mathira Division of Nyeri, went on strike after the authorities asked each student to pay 40/- towards the cost of repairing desks damaged by them last year; 380 students of Kiburia Girls' Secondary School, in Kirinyaga, were sent home last week after boycotting classes. There have also been strikes and/or riots in Ambira Boys' Secondary School, Nanyuki Secondary School, Lari Secondary School and Loreto Secondary School, Kiambu.

All these strikes and riots have taken place in the space of less than two months, the most serious being that in Lari Secondary School where about 600 students went on the rampage, chasing their teachers and throwing stones at everyone in sight. It is estimated they destroyed property worth more than 150,000/-. The students at Loreto Secondary School, Kiambu, copied those in Lari, stoning nuns and damaging property.

In almost all the schools involved, the board of governors have met to examine student complaints. With very few exceptions, the complaints are very similar — the students are dissatisfied with what they generally term as "poor administration". They have demanded the removal of principals, refused to accept the coaching of some teachers they consider to be "unqualified", and in some cases gone as far as to demand the "unconditional reinstatement" of their ringleaders when they are sent home.

The situation in many secondary schools appears to be chaotic.

At the Kirinyaga Technical Institute, for example, the students are demanding the removal of the principal, claiming he is "not technically qualified" to run the institution. They also say that other members of the teaching staff are "academic rejects". If things are not corrected in time, very soon we may be faced with a situation where the students will demand the right to interview headmasters and principals before they are appointed!

The students at Kirinyaga Technical Institute are so bigheaded that they are even refusing to co-operate with the board of governors which is trying to ascertain if their agitation was politically motivated. They refused to fill in confidential forms prepared by the board and the police had to be called in to restore order.

With riots like these fast spreading from one school to another it is obvious something must be done by the authorities to find out what exactly causes them.

Many views have been expressed on student riots. One headmaster says riots can be avoided if all boarding schools are changed into day schools. Some parents think the riots are caused by the inefficiency of headmasters. But perhaps the most serious statement about student revolts was made by the Minister for Higher Education, Mr. J.J. Kamotho, who claimed late last year that they were politically motivated.

Whatever the causes, there is an urgent need to conduct thorough investigations into their origins — and causes — and how they can be avoided.

It may well have been true that political figures used students, by giving them money, to divide certain communities during last year's election campaign. We need to find out if they are still active, and root them out. It is no secret that many schools have grossly inadequate facilities; students in hundreds of boarding schools have genuine grounds for complaint over filthy toilets, primitive dormitories, deplorable food, and inadequate teaching. What is needed is a nation-wide campaign aimed at tracing and rectifying faults. The Government has a duty to act in respect of the schools under its control, but it also has a duty to act on private and Harambee schools, many of which are guilty of exploitation and inefficiency.

## MINISTRY TO BE REPRESENTED AT ALLOCATIONS OF HOUSES, PLOTS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Dorothy Kweyu]

[Excerpt]

**THE Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development will be represented at all future allocations of rental and higher purchase houses as well as stalls and plots to ensure fair-play in the exercise.**

This assurance was given last week by the Ministry's Permanent Secretary, Mr. Andrew Ligale, who was commenting, among other things on his Ministry's directive of one man one house, stall or plot from the local councils.

"We intend to ensure a proper balloting system of those who qualify. In the provinces, my provincial local government officers will sit in at allocation functions to ensure that proper balloting is done," he said.

"We do not intend to clean the mess now and leave the future to itself," he added.

Last Friday was the deadline for surrendering extra property acquired from the local councils, and last week Mr. Ligale told SUNDAY NATION that already "a lot of local authorities have sent in their returns. We are already compiling the list of who owns more than one council property".

However, at the time of his interview with SUNDAY NATION, Mr. Ligale said that most of the co-operation had been received from the smaller of the local authorities.

"Most of them have declared or written to say they will be with us at a specific date," he said.

He warned that failure to meet last Friday's deadline would result in his Ministry applying similar measures to those that were taken against Nairobi City Council.

Local Government Minister Charles Rubia recently appointed a team of three inspectors to facilitate the exercise of finding out who within the city had acquired more council property than he should.

"We want to give a new clean image of the councils," Mr. Ligale said, "by making sure that local authorities embrace the Nyayo philosophy."

And while not all sub-tenants will qualify to benefit from the surrendered houses, most of them will receive priority treatment during re-allocation, he said.

"In the case of two or three people sharing a house, it is likely to go to one who can afford the rent. But here again, those who can afford to live in more expensive houses will also be disqualified," he said.

The same measures will be taken against those who have acquired stalls in city markets, "when they could afford to run a business on Moi or Kenyatta Avenue," he added.

Mr. Ligale, who recognises the enormity of the task involved in the surrender-re-allocation exercise, said that "we have our own way of establishing who owns more property".

"We are also inviting the public to give information to the probe team, particularly the sub-tenants who can be regularised," he said.

# MINISTER DISCUSSES PLANS FOR 'AFRICANIZATION' OF TRADE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 p 11

[Interview with the Minister for Commerce, John Okwanyo, MP for Migori, last week in Nairobi with John Esibi]

[Text] Q. The former Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been split into two, with you emerging as the new Minister for Commerce. What does your portfolio entail, Mr. Okwanyo?

A. Let me first of all begin by sincerely thanking President Moi for having seen it fit for appointing me Minister for Commerce. I would like at the same time to thank my voters for having returned me to Parliament.

I think the President was very wise to split the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry into two.

My Ministry deals chiefly with two departments. External and internal trade. In External Trade we have such things like the Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA) as well as exhibiting our goods outside Kenya, thus selling Kenya in a big way.

Within the Department of Internal Trade, we deal with such things like weights and measures. This department also deals with all the internal trade involving all sorts of commodities that we manufacture here. You may be surprised to note that many Kenyans even now do not know what commodities we manufacture locally.

This therefore leaves my counterpart, the Minister for Industry (Mr. Mwamunga), to concentrate on efforts to industrialize this country. Without attempting to get into Mr. Mwamunga's area, I do think that his Ministry will, from now on do a lot more to enable this country to build more industries.

As for my Ministry, for the purpose of ensuring efficiency, I have assigned my Assistant Ministers to head the two respective major departments of the Ministry, Hon. Shariff Nassir is in charge of Internal Trade, while Hon. Wilberforce Kisiero will head the Department of External Trade.

Q. Somehow economic independence is by and large, still in the hands of some foreigners who dominate major businesses in this country. What are the efforts being made by your Ministry to Africanize trade?

A. It is the wish of this Government and therefore my Ministry's wish that the economy of the country be placed in the hands of the indigenous people. The first attempts to indigenize the economy were frustrated by a few foreigners.

Frustration came in immediately after the Government had attempted to place trade in the hands of Africans. Some of them were later cheated to hand over the type of businesses they had acquired back to the foreigners through back-door negotiations.

If you go round in Nairobi today, or Kisumu for that matter, you will find that most of those shops originally owned by Asians but later allocated to African businessmen have now found their way back to foreigners.

This is a painful thing to note, but it is the duty of my Ministry once again to make another effort to take away such businesses from foreigners and place them in the hands of indigenous Kenyans.

My Ministry is currently carrying out detailed investigations, and soon we hope to come out with a comprehensive paper which will be presented in Parliament towards this goal.

Q. Have you found out what happened to those Africans who handed back their businesses to foreigners? If they did that once, what will prevent them from repeating it?

A. That is exactly what my Ministry is currently investigating. I wouldn't like to spill the beans right here. It is a serious matter and we are preparing a paper which will be tabled before Parliament for remedial action.

I would say that the type of Africans who had taken over businesses had no experience in business. So the foreigners took advantage of the local people's problems and simply bought back the businesses. It was also a pity that most of those foreigners were until recently well placed fellows, well connected with major financing institutions, and so it wasn't difficult to play tricks.

Another factor we have discovered is, most of the business properties are still owned by some of these foreigners, and it is very easy for them just to press a button, which would hurt the upcoming businessmen.

My Ministry realizes the seriousness of the matter and soon, I regret to say, we might have to impose certain restrictions on non-African traders confining them only to certain towns. We are not going to allow a state

of business such as that one now happening in Kisumu, Tika or Nairobi. We are going to be firm and those who played tricks will have no loopholes through which to manoeuvre.

They will soon find out that only in very few towns in Kenya will we allow non-Kenyan businessmen to operate. We will block all those loopholes.

I want to mention here one issue connected with distribution. We are going to order that trade distribution must be done by indigenous Kenyans. We know that in the past distribution has been denied Africans. Some non-African traders unscrupulously formed different companies with their own relatives.

We are going to order that all commodities manufactured here and the rest of Africa must be distributed to indigenous Africans. We have so far succeeded with commodities such as cement, sugar, maize meal, wheat flour, salt, etc.

We are also going to ask the Ministry of Home Affairs to assist us in this crusade. This is because most non-African traders employ as their shop assistants non-Kenyans through the back door, thus defeating our efforts to Africanize trade.

My Ministry is going to demand that indigenous Africans are exposed to trade.

Q. What is your Ministry doing to ensure that sufficient loans are available to enable Africans to step into trade without being "cheaply" bought out by others? Don't you think that the Sh. 20,000 offered by the Joint Loan Board to upcoming businessmen is too small?

A. There has been quite an effort on the part of the Government to dish out loans, although I must state that some loanees have defaulted. We will definitely give more loans in areas where people have title deeds, which is the very type of security that we insist on in case of people asking for loans.

We shall encourage our commercial banks to loan to more people who have difficulties in raising finances. The Joint Loan Board loan you referred to is not the type of loan we talk about when a businessman comes for financial assistance.

The Joint Loan Board was only meant for the small-scale businessman in the rural area to help him get off the ground. That is not a loan.

Q. What would be the procedure for, say, a man wishing to open up a sophisticated type of business such as export-import? What is the amount of loan such an individual would require, and what is the ceiling?

A. It is the wish of my Ministry to encourage indigenous people to participate in export-import businesses. We would like to see that our own people export some of the goods that we manufacture here, while at the same time importing badly needed goods for the expansion of this country's economy.

This type of business obviously needs more money, and perhaps soon my Ministry, together with other related Ministries such as Finance, Industry, Foreign Affairs, will sit together and find out how best we can proceed.

Q. While locally based industries should be protected, don't you agree that they should at the same time manufacture goods which measure up to the required standard?

A. It is true that a while ago we needed some protection for some of our local industries. But now it is equally true that some of our industrialists are abusing the privileges accorded to them.

Since we are now going all out to export our goods everywhere in the world to earn ourselves the badly required foreign exchange, we feel the time has come when we must be competent enough to measure up to the world-wide standard.

We cannot challenge big and well established manufacturers without concerning ourselves with quality of goods. Only recently Kenya exhibited in Seychelles, and soon we intend to exhibit in Cologne, to challenge the big German industrialists. But we can only challenge them with quality and not with shoddy goods.

With this in mind, I would say that soon this business of "Letter of No Objection" might be reviewed, and if possible completely revoked and replaced with other protection measures.

Q. Don't you think the time has come when drugs should be imported into Kenya from all over the world provided they are of the required standard?

A. We will refuse our country to be made a dumping ground for any type of drugs or pharmaceutical goods. But at the same time, I would like to leave this one for the Ministry of Health which no doubt will guide the country with the correct policy.

My Ministry only comes in for the purpose of trade. But we in our Ministry may not be in a position to know which are the correct drugs needed for Kenya.

Q. Kenya right now is experiencing various shortages of essential commodities. Can your Ministry come out with not only an explanation, but also a solution to stamp out frequent shortages?

A. All I would say as the Minister for Commerce is that the only shortage we have experienced is in respect of maize meal, and the reason(s) are that we have had bad weather recently. At the same time, we have had continued famine in countries neighboring Kenya.

This has meant that some of our maize has found its way to such countries as they were offering exorbitant prices. Also there has been a demand in maize in that several Kenyans have changed their eating habits.

As to other shortages, I would not agree that they are there. Take for instance milk and milk products. Whenever there has been bad weather, naturally there has been no grass and therefore domestic animals have suffered, thus yielding poorly.

I would not even accept that there are shortages affecting wheat, rice or other commodities.

Q. Don't you think some of these shortages could have been artificial in that a few greedy businessmen are hoarding in anticipation of higher prices?

A. I don't agree and I am not aware that there are Kenyans wishing to plunge their country into chaos. If there are such individuals, then they are very few. The majority of Kenyans love their country and would do everything possible to assist it in every way.

Of course we have had cases of hoarding of commodities for exploitative purposes. My Ministry can promise it is going to do all it can to deal with any type of dishonesty in business, particularly when it comes to the national interest.

Q. Last week you were reported to have been among top Luo politicians who gathered at Wang'apala and issued what is today known as the "Wang'apala Declaration." Can you explain to us details and the declaration's implications?

A. I personally did not attend the Wang'apala meeting, and therefore I am not aware of whatever was declared there.

I would therefore disassociate myself with whatever was declared if at all it is true, as well read in the Press, that someone was "declared leader of the Luo community."

I don't feel that there is any more room for tribal leadership in Kenya. We have national and political leaders in Kenya. I therefore don't believe in tribal leadership.

I am also not aware of the fact that Mzee Paul Mbuva was reinstated as chairman of Luo Union. I must also add here that the union, being a non-political organization, can discuss its affairs away from political platforms.

I cannot imagine that the elected Luo MPs can sit down and elect someone to be known as a "tribal leader" because there is no such thing in Luoland today. So I do not associate myself with non-constitutional groupings.

Q. But as far as Luo Union goes, who is supposed to be the boss, is it Mr Oselu Nyalik or who is the chairman?

A. All I know is that at the recent meeting held by the union, Mr Nyalik was picked as chairman, a fact that was recognized by everybody including the Registrar of Societies. If there has been any change, I am not aware of that.

Q. How do the present team of Luo MPs view the newly-appointed chairman of the Cotton Seed and Lint Marketing Board, Mr Oginga Odinga?

A. In the real sense, Mr Odinga is the current chairman of the Cotton Seed and Lint Marketing Board. Definitely he has been a Luo elder and I would say that he is a respectable Luo leader, but not "the Luo leader," because there is no such title in Luoland today.

Q. What are your feelings regarding the affairs of RIAT (Ramongi Institute of Advanced Technology)? Has there been any misappropriation of funds within RIAT?

A. RIAT is an area where people have shown concern, particularly Luos with commitment to their community. RIAT by now should have been one of the major institutes of technologies. But we regret to note that because it has been a ground for bickering and disagreement, it has been delayed.

We can only hope and pray that soon it will be running like many other institutions of higher learning.

Only if and when past political bickering is shifted from RIAT will it get off the ground. I would appeal personally to the present RIAT leaders to convene a conference so that we can renew our commitment efforts.

CSO: 4420

DEVELOPMENT TO BE 'MORE DIFFICULT' IN THE FUTURE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 p 27

[Text] Mr Philip Ndegwa, chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd., has said that financial institutions will have a particularly important role to play in future in the area of enabling Kenya to make greater use of foreign savings for her development.

Mr Ndegwa was speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Nairobi on Friday.

Mr Ndegwa noted that Kenya now faces many challenges as far as the future is concerned--the main challenge being how to get the economy move into the next stage of development.

The first stage of development, which has been based on the so-called easy options such as import substitution and agricultural development using fertile and well-watered areas has, for all practical purposes, come to end.

The economy has now to be moved into the next stage--a stage in which the task of development is more difficult and certainly much more complicated, he said.

"For example, the next stage of development calls for industrialization efforts based on foreign markets (and therefore competition with other manufacturers); more sophisticated goods for the home market (and therefore higher-level technologies, more skilled labour, etc.); increases in greater yields per acre (and therefore more inputs and better agricultural practices); use of less fertile and less-watered areas for agricultural production; and provision of more sophisticated services to foreign investors, tourists and our own business people and consumers."

Mr Ndegwa went on: "There are many more requirements which stress the difficulties involved. In addition, we have to remember that there are the social and economic problems which arise from high expectations on the

part of our people on one hand and the very high rate of growth of our population on the other."

He noted that lending institutions can only flourish if the private sector itself is flourishing. These two points mean that there must be very close co-operation between commercial banks and other financial institutions on one hand and those responsible for actual production of goods and services on the other.

The banks and financial institutions should know the problems and opportunities facing the investors; while the businessmen must recognize the importance of repayment of loans and giving accurate information on their performance to the banks, Mr Ndegwa said.

"I must also add that the financial institutions will have a particularly important role to play in future in the area of enabling Kenya to make greater use of foreign savings for her development. It is the banks which know the financial markets abroad and the needs of financial resources by businessmen. The problems created by shortages of domestic savings must be overcome through use of other countries' savings. It is, therefore, necessary that our banks become active in this field.

"Perhaps I should say at this point that the present reliance by our businessmen on local loans because of lower interest rates and risk of changes in exchange rates will be short-lived. What I refer to as the second stage of development cannot be achieved without greater use of foreign resources, both capital and skills," he added.

He went on: "In many ways, the range and sophistication of Kenya's financial institutions are quite remarkable. This sophistication is certainly far ahead of the situation prevailing in other countries in Africa, and indeed in many parts of the Third World. But we in Kenya must be sophisticated and smart to survive. We are not as lucky as some countries in terms of mineral resources or abundant fertile and well-watered land.

"We have therefore to depend on our enterprise, ingenuity and hard work. History shows that other countries have been able to develop on the basis of such qualities. We must not therefore mourn that we have, for example no oil. Instead, we should aim at making maximum use of all opportunities that come our way. The success we have achieved so far, and it has been commendable success compared with performance elsewhere, is an indication that we can achieve even greater things."

CSO: 4420

## POWER RATIONING, BLACKOUTS AFFECT VARIOUS AREAS

## Rationing Affects Industries, Communications

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 20

[Text]

THE current power rationing and frequent blackouts are not only affecting the industrial sector but has resulted in dead telephone lines.

Several telephone users told the NATION they had checked with the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation technicians who said they had been instructed to disconnect telephone lines due to power shortage.

The affected subscribers were worried about it and required a convincing explanation. Efforts to reach KP and T officials were fruitless since the chairman, managing director, his deputy, the corporation's secretary and public relations officer, were said to have been on a tour of the Rift Valley.

The corporation's director, Mr. F. P. Kiambi, was present but said he was not allowed to talk to the Press. He said in the absence of top corporation authorities all matters were to be channelled to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Mr. S. J. Mbugua.

But the PS's secretary said "Mr. Mbugua is asking you to talk to his deputy, Mr. Shitaka." Mr. Shitaka was not in, according to his secretary.

A NATION survey yesterday also showed that essential factories in Industrial Area had not experienced any power cuts. These included Unga Ltd., and the East Africa Industries and Kenya Industrial Estates.

Companies so far affected by power failures include the Portland Cement Co., Nairobi, and Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. A KCC official said a lot of milk was wasted when they were caught unawares by power failures. He also said the company had lost two automatic motors which got burned last week during a power failure.

Now, the cement company's silos cannot load and off-load cement adequately, making it difficult for the company to supply to all its customers.

Meanwhile, according to reports, several parts of Mombasa town had no electricity over the weekend.

An advertisement published last Saturday stated that certain areas would be affected by power cuts from 1 to 7 p.m. on March 3, but many parts had power cuts in the morning.

## President on Power Shortage

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

President Moi yesterday said the current shortage of electric power had been caused by drought which had lowered the level of the Tana River, a major source of the country's electricity.

Noting that wananchi had to be informed of the happenings which affected them, the President said the Tana River had been lowered even more as a result of the Government's extensive rural water supply scheme from that river.

Speaking at his Nakuru home President Moi said the existing electricity power had also been extended to several hospitals, schools and dispensaries.

## Rains Disrupt Electric Power

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Mar 80 p 20

[Excerpt]

**HEAVY** rains in some parts of Western Province at the weekend interrupted electricity supply, cutting off telephone lines in some areas.

The heavy rains were reported at Kakamega and Bungoma districts. Kakamega town and Butere township had their electricity disconnected on Saturday night but East African Power and Lighting employees worked round the clock to restore power.

Heavy rains in Kakamega were accompanied by thunderstorms.

Nairobi also received some showers yesterday afternoon.

The Meteorological Department said this was not the beginning of the long rains, although it was not surprised at the torrential rains in Western Province. This, the department said, was what might be termed grass rains and that the statement issued last week still stood.

The statement had said the current drought was expected to continue for another two weeks. It added that unless the current weather trend changed, "there is a likelihood of the long rains starting later than normal".

The department said January and February had been generally drier than the other months and that this February has been drier than usual in most parts of the country.

The KNA reported that, as a result of the power failure in Kakamega, there was no pumping of water from Kakamega water supply to the town's reservoir and that the residents had been advised to use water sparingly.

But a spokesman of the Ministry of Water Development in Kakamega told KNA that there was no cause for alarm because arrangements were being made to pump water using the spare diesel engines.

The heavy rain which fell in

Kakamega for the second time since the long spell of drought began also cut several telephone lines rendering communications between Kakamega and Amagorp, Malaba, Butere and Kisumu impossible.

A spokesman of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications in Kakamega said the lines were operating in full capacity.

## Minister on Power Shortage

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 p 12

[Article by Ochieng Konvango]

[Excerpt] The country is not producing enough electricity at the moment, according to the Energy Ministry. The problem is silt and low level of water at the main power stations. The other reason given is broken machines.

Energy Minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, however, told SUNDAY NATION in Nairobi last week that "everything possible is being done to rectify the situation." He went on to say that some people "are bringing politics into the matter because of other shortages."

Dr Waiyaki explained that more people were consuming electricity than ever before. Kenya was still importing some electricity from Uganda, he said. But even with the amount being imported there was not enough at the moment he said. The country needed more megawatts of electricity from Uganda than what that country was able to supply at the moment, he said.

He said the shortage of electricity was by about 10 percent at the moment.

Dr. Waiyaki said his Ministry was working on other methods of producing energy.

## National Power Development Plan

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Mar 80 p 27

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

The present electric power shortages as the one currently being experienced, the Kenya Government has prepared the National Power Development Plan covering the requirements for the period 1978-2000.

The demand for electrical energy in Kenya is constantly on the increase. The Plan assumes that the long term rate of growth in demand for electricity is about 8 percent per year.

The Plan also forecasts that the existing generating plant will eventually have to be replaced and that the plant must produce sufficient energy in a dry year as the one being experienced currently.

Possible sources of power have been studied and the outcome is a blend of hydro-electric power on the Tana and other rivers, geothermal power at Olkaria and other sites, and oil-fired stations in Nairobi and Mombasa.

The next station to be built on the Tana will probably be at Kiambere. The Tana River Development Authority has initiated a study of small hydro-electric power plants with capacities of between 50 and 250 Kw. These small stations are relatively expensive but could be useful to supply communities distant from existing or proposed power lines.

The biggest hydro electric project presently being undertaken by the Tana River Development Authority is at Masinga, 160 km from Nairobi by road.

Work was started on January 3, 1978, on this dam with a reservoir.

The Masinga Dam will create a large storage reservoir at the top of the hydro electric reach of the river so that water can be released in the dry period to pass through power stations and then be abstracted for irrigation use in the Lower Tana area.

The dam, with an output of 20 Mw, is due to be completed next year. In addition it will provide irrigation for thousands of acres of dry land with fish farming in the huge man-made lake.

By the end of this century the Tana River and its tributaries will be expected to supply water to a population of nearly nine million people including three million in Nairobi. Without regulation, the river is capable of irrigating the existing 21 300 hectares and a further 6 600 hectares in the upper catchment without any detrimental effects on hydro-power generation.

In the Lower Tana region about 14 500 hectares would be irrigated. Adequate production of hydro electricity on this river is prevented by the irregular flow with two long dry periods and two short floods every year.

To obtain a firmer water supply the Tana has been regulated by the construction of the dam at Masinga.

The dam has been financed by the Kenya Government, Britain

and the European Economic Community.

The development of the Tana River Basin is expected to be the major breakthrough for economic development of Kenya in the new decade. About one-fifth of Kenya's population lives in this basin, which makes up about 18 per cent of the country's land area.

The area has a wide range of climatic and landscape ranges from the snow and ice on Mt. Kenya to the arid scrublands of the Lower Tana, the tropical palm-fringed beaches of the Coast.

Three major national needs compete on this river: public water supply, hydro-electric power and agriculture. To achieve a balance, the Tana River Development Authority was established by an Act of Parliament in 1974.

This authority is a statutory board to advise the Government on all matters affecting this area, and to co-ordinate all efforts in its development.

#### Areas Affected by Power Cuts

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

### **OFFICIALS warned yesterday that the power cuts which have struck Kenya nationwide will continue.**

And they issued an urgent appeal to the public: "Please help us conserve supplies by cutting down on use of electricity."

They also announced a programme of planned power cuts in areas around the country.

Nairobi was blacked out by a series of cuts on Tuesday evening and Mombasa, which also suffered a cut on Tuesday, was without power for several hours yesterday.

East African Power and Lighting officials have given various reasons for the problem:

- A serious breakdown in the equipment supplying power which caused a "chain reaction" and blacked out large areas of the city.

- The continuing drought which has affected dam levels at hydro-electric stations.

- A serious breakdown in the equipment at Kipevu which supplies Mombasa.

The power company announced yesterday that supply will be rationed in various parts of Nairobi, Mombasa and Thika and some areas will have no electricity for some hours throughout the day.

In the city, power cuts will affect areas along Ngong Road and its surroundings, Kilimani, State House area (except the State House), Eastleigh and the rest of Eastlands, Langata and Karen from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Other areas to be affected in the morning include Ridgeway Estate and some parts of Kiambu District with the exception of Kiambu Hospital.

From 1 p.m. to 7 p.m., the following areas will be affected: Riverside, Lavington, Kileleshwa Estate, Spring Valley, Lower Kabete and Kitasuru, Pangani area and parts of Eastleigh, including Mathare Mental Hospital, Golf Course and Kilimani areas, Madaraka Estate and Lower Hill area.

In Thika, areas to be affected are Ndarugu and parts of Mang'u, Thika town centre excluding Thika Hospital, the whole of Makuyu area, Ridgeway Estate and Kigwa Estate.

In Mombasa, consumers who were without supply yesterday morning will be cut off supply in the afternoon. Other areas will have a morning black-out.

The company said this pattern of supply will continue until further notice.

It warned that the situation was becoming worse with the fast drying up of the Kamburu Dam. The company said it had now put into use all its resources, including thermal steam turbines and diesel generators.

#### Curtailment of Power Use Asked

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

*ELECTRICITY users have been asked to curtail the use of power due to reduction in the available supply.*

*The East African Power and Lighting Company said in a Press release yesterday that due to the continuing drought, the dams along the Tana River were drying up faster than anticipated, resulting in reduced power and energy supply.*

*The company said it was now necessary to restrict utilisation of electricity only to essential operations until such time as weather conditions improve and adequate supply is available for general use. It pointed out that some consumers in some parts of Nairobi have already experienced the effects of load-shedding, which we are resorting to.*

*The company has appealed to consumers to co-operate by switching-off unnecessary lights and heating appliances and suspending ornamental lighting, including neon and other display signs. Major consumers have been asked to reduce load by at least 15 per cent.*

C80: 4420

MASINGA DAM TO INCREASE ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

WHILE Kenyans are experiencing power shortage something positive is being done for the future.

Some 160 kilometres from Nairobi is the Masinga Dam, in Machakos District, now at an advanced stage of construction. It is scheduled for completion in July next year.

The Sh. 800-million project is designed to accumulate water during the rains which will later be released during the dry season to run hydro-electric power stations along the Tana River.

The dam will produce 40Mw of electricity when completed. Others are Kamburu, Gitaru and Kindaruma. It is anticipated that smaller power stations will be built on the Tana later which will also benefit from this exercise.

In addition, farmers along the Tana will benefit from the dam. They will get continuous flow of water from irrigation.

The Board of Directors of the Tana River Development Authority (TRDA) met on site at the weekend under its chairman, Mr. Gerry Gichuki, to review progress of the project.

They were satisfied that the construction work would be completed in time.

The board decided to recommend to the Government that necessary steps be taken to finance the development of Thabantu Valley Irrigation Scheme, in Meru District, after reviewing feasibility study carried out with the help of the British government.

The project is located 30 kilometres east of Meru town and will cover 2,500 hectares offering settlement to 1,700 families.

CSO: 4420

## OIL PURCHASE COSTS TO RISE SEVENTY-TWO PERCENT IN 1980

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYA will spend £155 million in oil purchases this year, Energy Minister Dr. Munyua Waiyaki said yesterday.

Addressing a Press Club luncheon at City Hall, the Minister said last year's oil bill was £90 million. "The change represents a 72 per cent increase which meant that projections in the current plan and perhaps beyond needed to be revised," he said.

Dr. Waiyaki was speaking on "The Energy Crisis as it Affects Kenya". "We will have to tighten our belts and learn to expect less from the plan than anticipated," he said.

The adverse effects of oil price hike, he said, were unfortunately a fact of life. World inflation, falling coffee and tea prices and drought were real problems, he added.

The Minister said about \$7 billion per year (at 1977 prices) would be needed by developing countries for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas.

Kenya would need some help in this and "we are happy to see that the World Bank has decided to help us with finance and technical support".

Dr. Waiyaki said discussions were under way with friendly countries willing to offer services to Kenya and guide her in the field of oil exploration.

"But Kenyans must rest assured that if we do not hit oil in the next few years, it will not be for lack of trying," he said.

Dr. Waiyaki said extensive research indicated that world demand for energy was likely to outstrip supply after 1985, thus adding to the rise in the prices.

Saying that Kenya was totally dependent on external sources for her oil supply, Dr. Waiyaki said: "We must plan for conservation measures, which will be decided upon soon by the Government. They have been worked out already and they are designed to stretch our supplies."

The Minister said 90 per cent of Kenya's population which lived in rural areas and the majority of urban dwellers used charcoal and wood for energy.

"Many of our industries are using wood for fuelling their boilers and that 20 million tons of wood per annum was used in Kenya without a corresponding afforestation programme."

Dr. Waiyaki called upon the people to plant trees around homes and on boundaries between shambas, along roads and rivers.

The country, he said, could be pulled out of "this difficult period" not only through Government planning but also through the efforts of all Kenyans.

## PRICE INCREASES FOR BREAD, WHEAT FLOUR, RICE ANNOUNCED

### Minister's Announcement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 80 pp 1, 28

[Article by George Odiko]

[Excerpt]

### **BREAD, wheat flour and rice are going up in price.**

And the Government — announced increases in retail and producer prices, which will give new incentives to farmers, take immediate effect.

The consumer price of rice goes up by 10 cents a kilo, wheat flour will be 6/50 per 2 kg. packet, an increase of 95 cents, and the standard 500-gm loaf of bread will cost 1/85 as opposed to 1/60.

The producer price of maize has been raised by 5/- from 80/- to 85/- per bag, and of wheat from 135/- to 150/- per 90 kg. bag.

The ex-mill price of wheat flour has been increased from 216/80 to 252/-.

The new prices were announced by Agriculture Minister James Osogo in Nairobi yesterday. He also announced that farmers would, for the first time, have to buy cotton seed from the Government. The savings thus effected will be passed to the farmer.

The Minister said the Government was taking keen interest in the production of sunflower and had set a guaranteed minimum price of 72/- per 40 kg. bag.

At the same news conference, Mr. Osogo said Kenya would import "white maize" and that the first consignment would arrive at the end of March to ease the current maize shortage.

Mr. Osogo declined to say where the maize was coming from. But he confirmed that Kenya was continuing to use its strategy maize reserve, normally used only in extreme emergency.

He said the imported maize would help the country tide over the period between now and the next harvest.

Farmers have been told to prepare their fields, so that they can start planting immediately the rainy season starts.

He said farmers had responded favourably to the new credit scheme and many had made loan applications.

The Minister said the producer price of bulk wheat has been fixed at 1,600/- per ton as an incentive to farmers.

Mr. Osogo, in his price review announcement said the Wheat Board margin for storage and distribution of locally-produced wheat would be increased from

13/10 per bag to 17/50.

He said the Wheat Board selling price of grade 2½ wheat be increased from 155/25 to 178/65 per 90 kg. bag. The Minister also said the ex-mill price of flour products, bran and pollard would be increased in proportion to the cost of raw materials.

The Minister said triticale, a new crop arising from the crossing of wheat and rye, whose yields so far have been found higher than those of wheat in marginal wheat areas, will have its price set at 85 per cent that of wheat to encourage its development.

Producer price for paddy/rice has been increased by 5 cents per kg. and consumer price by 10 cents per kg. for all grades.

On cotton, Mr. Osogo said grade A and grade B seed cotton would during the 1979/80 season have their prices set at 3/55 and 1/70 respectively. Next season the price will be 3/60 and 1/75 respectively.

On sunflower production, Mr. Osogo said the current duty concession of 20 per cent and valorem on crude palm oil and crude coconut oil, imported as raw materials for use in the manufacture of edible oils, is to be phased out over the next two years.

In future, industries importing these raw material will have to pay a total of 20 per cent duty on imports.

Mr. Osogo also announced that fertiliser prices had already been sent to distributors for the privately imported fertilisers. And the prices of Government-imported fertilisers will be available from Kenya Farmers Association.

### Scope of Price Control Must Be Enlarged

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Wananchi in Kenya are going through difficult times because of constant increases in the price of essential goods and have now to dig even deeper into their pockets to buy rice, wheat flour and bread.

All these are essential goods which constitute the staple food of the majority of the people of Kenya, who obviously will not be happy to receive the news of the new prices of foodstuffs.

Many people, however, were expecting the prices of these items to go up any time. Even the President, Mr Moi, warned when he appointed his new Cabinet, at the end of last year, that 1980 "will be a difficult year," because of external forces. He suggested therefore that the governmental machinery must maximize efficiency.

One area which must now become even more efficient is the Price Control Department.

Whereas there are many people who will not feel the pinch of the new price hikes, and many others who can afford to absorb the increases, the majority of our people simply cannot cope with constant price increases for essential goods.

These people are heading for even more difficult times and many may well end up living from hand to mouth.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr James Osogo, disclosed yesterday that Kenya will be importing maize and that the first consignment is expected

to arrive at the end of March to alleviate the current shortage. This is the first time anyone in the Government is admitting that there is in fact a shortage of maize in Kenya. Wananchi have all along been made to believe that there is plenty of maize and plenty of food, but that perhaps it is not properly distributed.

To obtain the maximum efficiency that the President talked about, there must be a clear allocation of functions and responsibilities among Government departments. Kenya exported maize last year, but we apparently were not fully in the know as to whether our farmers had planted enough to feed the nation this year. The result is higher prices to try and encourage them to grow more maize. This can hardly be said to be good planning.

Though there may be many explanations to justify yesterday's price increases, we need greater liaison between the various Government departments if we are to avoid the "mini budgets" which hit wananchi all too frequently. The cost of living in all urban areas has soared so high for many people that there will be growing pressure for minimum wages to be reviewed as the Central Organization of Trade Unions has demanded.

We have said so before, and we repeat that there is an urgent need for enlarging the scope of price control.

With ugali, rice, wheat flour and bread costing more, wananchi will have less to spend on other items. But meat also costs more, rents have gone up and bus fares have increased as well.

Yet, many people's incomes have not changed much in the past two years. If they have, they have not kept pace with prices. Yesterday's increases may have been caused by circumstances beyond anyone's control, but whenever possible the people should be helped. We suggest that there are many other items in daily use in our homes that can be subjected to stricter price control, or brought under the purview of this important department of the Government. The profit margins for many goods are higher than they need be. Many items which can be brought under price control are not, with the result that those who produce them have a field day and hike prices virtually whenever they feel like.

If people's increasing cash outgoings on essentials cannot be avoided, they must obtain relief in other directions. The Ministry concerned will earn many people's unending thanks if it acts urgently in this matter.

## Maize Flour Price Unchanged

Sunday DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 80 p. 3

[Unverpft]

CONFUSION has arisen following this week's Government-announced price increases on bread, rice and wheat flour.

The price controller Miss S. W. Wainaina, said yesterday she had received numerous inquiries from members of the public who were under the impression that maize flour had gone up in price.

Putting the record straight, Miss Wainaina said the price of

maize flour had not been increased.

The producer price of maize has gone up by 5/- to 85/- per 90 kg. bag but this will not affect consumers.

The price of maize meal was increased on November 20 by .80 to 3/80 per two-kilo bag.

'SUPPLY STUDY' TO BE COMPILED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

A DETAILED "Supply Study" of all Kenyan companies is to be produced. It will list their products and potentials as well as their problems in production and export.

This was revealed by Mr. Alexander Rotival, deputy director of International Trade Centre (ITC) of Unctad/Gatt, in an exclusive interview with BUSINESS NATION yesterday.

"This study will show what Kenya is exporting and also what Kenya can export," he said.

With financial aid from the ITC's headquarters in Geneva, University of Nairobi students will be employed to carry out this survey in the second half of this year, he added.

"This is also a first class strategy for export marketing," he said. "It will be carried out by Keta (Kenya External Trade Authority) as we are junior partners of this organisation," he added.

The study will establish the problems industrialists face within the country in export markets, and the problems faced by the country to market the exports.

CSO: 4420

## COAST PROVINCE OUTLETS TO STAY CLOSED TO STOP SMUGGLING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

All known outlets from Coast Province, except Kilindini ports and Moi International Airport, will continue to remain closed to traffic as part of official measures to crack down on smuggling in the country.

The measures have also required the law enforcing forces manning Kenyan border posts to intensify their vigilance to ensure that nothing is taken out of the country without authority.

The tough anti-smuggling measures were announced in Mombasa yesterday after Coast PC Elud Mahihu attended a closed door meeting between officials of the Kenya Ports Authority and the Kenya Cargo Handling Services. During the meeting, the officials were understood to have discussed a new approach to help the Government stamp out the illegal trafficking of goods to neighbouring countries.

Mr Mahihu was reported to have directed the KPA to keep a complete record of all firms engaged in import/export business.

According to reliable sources, the new measures taken by Mr Mahihu followed a renewed pledge by President Moi to pursue the war against smuggling to its

logical conclusion. The President said over the weekend that he will spare no effort in eradicating smuggling and corruption despite attempts by a few disgruntled elements who were all out to frustrate his anti-smuggling crusade.

Mr Mahihu told the NATION that the local administration, ports authority, and port and mainland police completely supported the President's war against smuggling. He said all measures would be taken to block outlets at the Coast to prevent the smuggling of Kenyan commodities to neighbouring countries.

A recent KPA circular is understood to have banned the use of landing jetties by small sea-going vessels and ordered them to use the old port which operates during the day. Larger vessels will continue to use Kilindini port in Mombasa.

# MOMBASA PORT CONGESTION BELIEVED TEMPORARY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] Mombasa Port, which has earned an international reputation for fast turn-around of ships, is being hit by a congestion of cargo vessels.

But most experts in the shipping circles believe the present congestion is only temporary.

It has reportedly been caused by massive fertilizer imports which have to be off-loaded immediately after arrival.

According to a recent directive from the President's Office, railway wagons and other available transport facilities were supposed to be mobilized for moving the fertilizer to upcountry farmers in time for the planting season.

Therefore, all vessels bringing fertilizer consignments are given special treatment. This has meant that ships carrying other general cargo have to wait.

Shipping line officials, understanding the cause of the present congestion are therefore unlikely to impose a port surcharge.

Most of the shipping lines agree that turn-around at Mombasa is usually fluid, the present situation is purely seasonal as the country does not import fertilizer on such a large scale throughout the year.

Addressing representatives of foreign shipping lines in Mombasa last weekend, former managing director of Kenya Ports Authority, Mr John Gituma, who is now Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said Kenya's decision to import fertilizer on such a massive scale would greatly help increase production of coffee and tea as well as other cash crops.

This, he said, would generate more business for ocean-going carriers.

CSO: 4420

## EUROPEAN COFFEE TRADERS' VISIT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

THE high production cost of coffee in the country has made Kenyan coffee appear expensive to overseas buyers.

This was said in Nairobi yesterday during talks between top Kenyan coffee officials and visiting European coffee traders.

Mr. Henry Kinyua, managing director of Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union Ltd. (KPCU), Mr. S. Kanyoko, general manager, Coffee Board of Kenya, and Mr. Samuel Njuguna, Kenya's overseas coffee representative based in London, told the visitors that prevailing conditions in the country had resulted in increased coffee production.

According to a survey conducted some time ago by the London-based International Coffee Organisation, it was established that the cost of coffee production in Kenya was the highest.

Consequently, the price for Kenyan coffee abroad was justified, said the Kenyan officials.

The visitors are representing major coffee dealers in Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Britain and Yugoslavia.

They arrived here last Wednesday for a 15-day tour of coffee factories, coffee farms in Thika and Nyeri areas, and also tourist attractions.

Mr. Kanyoko told them Kenya was keen on continuing to grow good quality coffee which could be competitive in the world market.

He said Kenya discouraged the production of mbuni which was comparatively lower quality coffee.

"We ensure that farmers who grow the best coffee are paid more to create an incentive for good coffee growing", Mr. Kanyoko said.

One of the visitors noted that the "mbuni" coffee was already spoiling the usually high reputation of Kenyan coffee. He asked why it could not be banned altogether.

The talks were held at KPCU's coffee auction hall where the traders spent nearly the whole of yesterday.

CSO: 4420

## LESOTHO

### BRIEFS

VISITING KAZAKHSTAN MINISTER--A minister of the second largest constituent Soviet republic, Kazakhstan, said in Maseru yesterday that Soviet Union condemned attempts by South Africa to "interfere," in the internal affairs of Lesotho. South Africa should not try to dictate the policy Lesotho must adopt in choosing her friends, he added. Speaking after a week long visit to the mountain kingdom--entirely surrounded by South African and Transkeian territory--the Kazakh minister of Culture, Mr G. E. Erkimbokov, said Russia intended building up its relations with Lesotho. "The Soviet people understand the problems facing Lesotho and are thus in solidarity with the struggle of the Lesotho for the consolidation of political and economic independence against apartheid," said Mr Erkimbokov. He said there would be diplomatic channels for discussions with the Soviet Union on aid in case there was a threat of aggression from Southern Africa. [Excerpts [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

WILLIAMS ELECTED TWP CHAIRMAN OF GRAND BASSA COUNTY

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Mar 80

[Text] The revival of the True Whig Party through the democratic process where partisans are given a fair chance of electing who they want to serve them, whether as officials of the Party, or as their Legislative representatives became clearly manifest last week in Buchanan when Charles H. Williams, the peoples' choice for TWP Chairman of Grand Bassa County was carried shoulder high in the convention hall after his election was announced.

Charles H. Williams won by a land-slide majority and when the vote was announced pandemonium broke loose in the hall. For ten minutes the crowd went wild with jubilation and rejoicing.

Someone cried out: "This is unbelievable at a True Whig Party convention." Another said: "With this kind of spirit, who can divide the Party?"

Before the vote was taken, Mr Williams' opponent, Hannibal Brumskine renewed his protest pointing out certain irregularities; however, he had it withdrawn with a caution that 'if fairplay must characterize the True Whig Party's activities then these irregularities must be avoided in the future.

Four precincts were disqualified by the credentials committee because they did not held primary elections. Nevertheless, the Hall was packed to capacity and the General Secretary of the Party, Clarence L. Simpson, who supervised the election was quite satisfied at the turnout and the manner in which harmony and true partisanship prevailed.

After Mr Williams was elected, his opponent Brumskine warmly embraced him in the spirit of True Whigism.

Others elected were Partisan J.D. Junius, first vice chairman; Crusoe Spiller, county secretary; Stranford Torbor and Nelly Logan, second and third vice chairmen.

The officials were inducted into office by General Secretary of the Party C. Lorenzo Simpson, Jr.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### PRESIDENT MEETS WITH HUNDREDS OF LAMCO WORKERS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Mar 89 pp 1, 3, 7

[Excerpt] President Tolbert has instructed Labour Minister Estrada Bernard and the Liberian members of the LAMCO Board of Directors to do all they could to help solve the plight of the 700 workers whom the company has decided to retrench because of the pressing economic difficulties facing the company.

This was revealed to the Chief Executive when he met with hundreds of LAMCO workers over the weekend during his six-day official visit to Nimba County to inspect development projects and discuss problems concerning the citizens of the County.

Noting that he had been disturbed since he learned about the retrenchment of the company, the President assured them that government would do everything possible to protect their rights.

He admonished the workers to have faith in their government and leaders, and emphasized that everything would be done to safeguard the interest of the Liberian workers. He said if LAMCO must retrench 700 of its workers because of pressing economic difficulties, the workers should also understand that it would be better to take such a measure than close down the company, thus putting thousands of employees out of jobs.

The President, however, warned that if the situation was that grave, resulting in Liberian workers being laid off, an equal percentage of expatriates must also be retrenched.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### WOMENS' MOVEMENT INTENDED TO 'GUIDE WOMEN IN RIGHT DIRECTION'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the controversial issues in the modern society today is the relevant role of women in the various spheres of community life.

There are some who still feel that the women belong in the home, but the dictates of any progressive society negates this idea.

There are others who feel that while women must play an increasing progressive role in society, in industry and in government, to down play the home life leads to one of the causes for a breakdown in home life leading to child delinquency and marital disruptions.

A society must develop wholesomely; it must develop in toto in order to create a well balanced structure.

This is what is being attempted in Liberia today. This is what the True Whig Party had in mind when it sponsors a Womens' Movement within the Party.

A Women's Movement seeks not to place a few in the political limelight, but to work out programmes that would guide the Liberian women in the right direction--a direction which would create an awareness within their minds of primary national interest and how it is intertwined with the family interest.

The Womens' Movement of Liberia must seek to instill in the young women of this country those virtues which will guide them in the right path of leadership within the social structure without losing the homely touch.

The Womens' Movement must address itself to the large population of female drop-outs in our communities; it must address itself to those girls who want to be something but lack the means and support. In so doing it will attract members for the Party; indeed, it will bring up a core of leadership which will continue to hold high the banner of the True Whig Party evidencing deeds and not words.

CSO: 4420

## BANKING AGREEMENTS WITH WEST GERMANY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] "Relations between the FRG and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (RDM) are cloudless. West German aid is among those most involved [in the country],"

This is how President Didier Ratsiraka addressed his excellency Mr Peter Scholtz, FRG ambassador to Antananarivo, a little over a year ago when he came to present his credentials. By way of response, the West German diplomat made a sort of profession of faith by assuring the president that he would do his best "to very closely examine" the possibilities of further improving relations between the two countries.

A year has gone by. It is just a few days before his departure for Bonn where, as is the custom in the FRG, an accredited ambassador must, during that period of time, return to specifically study the measures to be set in motion in order to transform the "period of time that has elapsed" into "actions." During his stay, his excellency Mr Scholtz will contact West German chambers of commerce and banks precisely for the purpose of responding to the appeal recently launched by the government with regard to all kinds of investments. While waiting for the results of these consultations, we can say that in a year's time his excellency Mr Scholtz has already made a great effort in this direction.

## Good Climate

In the course of a brief interview he granted us in his Ambodiroatra office, his excellency Mr Scholtz confided to us, not without a certain amount of satisfaction, that in this relatively brief period of time (where business is concerned!) 13 trade or banking agreements have been or are being negotiated between Malagasy and West German banking firms or enterprises. In his opinion, this situation already shows the reciprocal climate of interest and confidence between the different partners. Among these projects, we may cite the construction of a textile factory, SUMATEX [expansion unknown] at Toliary, which is to begin in almost 2 months. There is also the situation relating to the local conversion of farm products. FRG participation in the construction of the ZM [expansion unknown]-Ren

Toamalina fertilizer plant is also sizable. At the present time construction is moving along at a satisfactory pace.

Then too, the West German ambassador has recently had some interesting discussions with Minister Jean Bemaranjara (Transportation, Food and Tourism). These had to do with transportation. The ambassador felt the time was not right to expand on these projects. In any event, he assured us that Bonn would always respect Malagasy priorities, especially when the issue concerns development. This is also why, at the time of his recent visit to Mahajamba Faritany [?bay], the talks he had with the authorities in that region were all directed to this topic. Development of the port of Mahajamba, whose equipment is already obsolete, has been the object of particular interest. A loan has already been made available by Bonn for this project and for other port projects. In Mr Scholtz' opinion, an island like Madagascar has need of "modern and adequate" port facilities. The loan in question is for about 6 billion Malagasy francs.

#### Stockraising

Also under the heading of development is the study for the improvement of the farm areas in the northwestern part of the country. In Bonn this matter is being conscientiously tackled. It will be definitively decided on within the next few weeks. In the south, the FAFIMALAL [expansion unknown] stockraising project is a success. After 10 years, direct West German technical assistance has been terminated. It has been replaced by the supplying of equipment and laboratory equipment for the manufacture of vaccines. Nor should we forget the freeing of credit amounting to 3.5 billion Malagasy francs for the construction of the Ihosy-Sakaraha road (100 km), which was only obtained thanks to his excellency Mr Scholtz' persistence in dealing with his country's financiers and bankers.

As we have just seen, FRG-RDM relations are in the best of circumstances. Ambassador Peter Scholtz' active participation has a lot to do with this. No doubt on his return he will bring back from his mission the usual "voan-dalana" [translation unknown].

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## CENTRAL BANK ISSUES EXPORT FIGURES

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] ANTA--According to the Central Bank bulletin, the export list has been established as follows:

Unroasted coffee: Export production in 1979 up to July came to 40,379 tons worth 2,238,200,000 Malagasy francs and 1978 production to 55,157 tons worth 36.583 billion.

Vanilla: In 1978 we exported 1,459 tons worth 7.644 billion Malagasy francs and in 1979 we exported only 253 tons worth 1.713 billion.

Cloves: In 1978 14,827 tons worth 18.122 billion Malagasy francs were exported and in July 1979 9,233 tons worth 9.414 billion.

A drop in export tonnage for cloves was noted, since in June 112 tons were exported and in July only 87 tons.

Merch: In 1978 we exported 1.364 billion Malagasy francs worth and imported 6.177 billion.

Food products: In 1978 we exported 74.175 billion Malagasy francs worth and imported 15.023 billion. In July 1979 we exported 38.821 billion Malagasy francs worth and imported 9.216 billion.

A drop in imports was recorded, therefore a favorable balance. This gives us the following overall trade balance in 1979 for July: imports, 61.46 billion, and exports, 47.323 billion Malagasy francs, which produces a deficit of 14.136 billion for us.

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SIL/PS

THE MINISTERS OF CULTURE AND ART (MCA)—Yesterday morning Minister of Revolutionary Culture and Art (Ms Gisele Roussey) and Mr Laurent Ralandy Antondravao, assistant director of the Civil Agency of the Office of the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, returned to Antananarivo on a regularly scheduled Air France flight. They were welcomed at Ivato Airport by their closest coworkers and representatives of the Soviet and GDR embassies, headed by their accredited chiefs of mission in Antananarivo, Ambassador Alexeyev (USSR) and acting Charge d'Affaires Pippmann (GDR) respectively. The minister of revolutionary culture and art refused to make any statement to the representatives of the press at Ivato Airport, limiting herself to saying that she, along with Mr Laurent Ralandy Antondravao, had just carried out an official mission entrusted to her by the chief of state. She therefore felt she had to have the first report on the results of this mission, carried out in the USSR and then in the GDR, for the president. [Text] (Antananarivo) MADAGASCAR—MATIN 75 French 6 P-D 80 p 1 11460

Date: 11-11-80

## AFGHANISTAN BEING ABSORBED BY SOVIET UNION

BEFORE DAILY TIMES in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Soviet Union's intentions in Afghanistan are becoming clearer. Undeterred by world condemnation of the invasion of this Muslim nation on its southern borders, the USSR is pouring in thousands of civilian administrators and advisers in the wake of the invading troops.

Inevitably, therefore, the conclusion being widely drawn is that what the international community could be witnessing is not an attempt to instal a puppet regime in Kabul, but a deliberate and systematic process of annexation.

Reports from Afghanistan have spoken of a steady influx of Soviet civilians since the invasion in late December so that by mid-January the number had already reached about 5,000. More were being flown into Kabul daily and being driven away from the airport without having to undergo customs and immigration formalities.

All these individuals not only carried an identical black briefcase, but were also said to be fluent in the official Afghan language, Farsi, and to be well trained for their allotted tasks.

Thus, while an estimated 80,000 Soviet troops are engaged in consolidating the occupation,

their civilian counterparts are taking over the administration. Soon after the Karmal regime was installed all 19 Ministries were reported to have at least two resident Soviet advisers.

Where the secret police apparatus is concerned, not even a semblance of Afghan sovereignty remains. The State Security Bureau is said to have been disbanded and replaced by an organisation formed around about 600 'imported' KGB officers.

Thus, like the original pretext that the intervention came at the request of the regime in Kabul, the Soviet Government's promise that its forces would be withdrawn as soon as possible is rapidly losing all credibility. All the signs, say expert observers, point to a planned long-term occupation of Afghanistan and even her absorption into the Soviet empire.

This will be a formidable task, however, as the Afghan people's resistance to attempts to impose a Communist regime on them has shown for almost three years. Their defiance also has the firm support of the vast majority of their fellow-Muslims elsewhere.

At their emergency meeting in the Pakistan capital, Islamabad, Foreign Ministers from 36 of the

41-member States of the Islamic Conference Organisation condemned the Soviet 'military aggression' against Afghanistan and called for aid to the Afghan people in what was described as their struggle to regain their national integrity.

Among other recommendations the Ministers urged the suspension of the Kabul regime from the organisation and the cutting off of all forms of assistance to it. During the meeting it was announced that six Afghan guerrilla groups had decided to unite under the banner of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, and its leader was allowed to address the delegates.

Meanwhile, on the wider international stage, more and more governments were taking steps to make clear to the USSR that its aggression against Afghanistan would prove costly to every political and economic relationship that it values.

President Carter has warned Moscow that any attempt to gain control of the Gulf would lead to war. The US leader also called on the countries of the region as well as major industrialised nations to join in a collective defence effort to meet the new threat to the security of the Gulf and South-west Asia. (Continued)

# URGENT SIGNS OF STRAIN IN CUBA

COMMUNIST PARTY - 1974 Jan 10 (Lat 10) 11 Jan 80 p 2

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**THERE** is mounting evidence that the Castro regime in Cuba is coming under increasingly serious strains.

The drastic government reshuffle announced in Havana is being seen as yet another attempt to halt the slide to economic bankruptcy, while Fidel Castro has been dealt a grievous blow by his super-Power patron, the USSR.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has highlighted the patent absurdity of having Cuba as the chairman of the non-aligned movement, and the Cubans are already paying a heavy price for Moscow's military adventure, as their failure to gain election to the United Nations' Security Council showed so decisively.

Latest reports from Cuba speak of the widespread discontent being expressed over worsening food shortage and other austerities. Protests are said to have been voiced over the sending of food supplies to Nicaragua while Cubans themselves were being so severely rationed.

Security has been tightened and many arrests reported after a spate of explosions and outbreaks of fire in public buildings. Anti-Castro slogans have been daubed on walls and leaflets have been circulating.

Another manifestation of unrest has been the increase in attempts by Cubans to gain admission to Latin American embassies in Havana to seek asylum. The most popular of these missions is the Venezuelan.

While thousands of Cubans have already 'voted with their feet', many more applications for permission to leave are still being submitted. But some of who either fear that their requests may not be granted or grow impatient with bureaucratic delays, resort to more desperate measures.

Thus, in mid-December, a truck containing five Cubans crossed through the front gate of the Venezuelan envoy's residence. The vehicle was fired upon by the

Cuban armed guard when inside the premises, and one of the occupants was fatally wounded. His companions were granted asylum.

It is thought that those who are prepared to take such risks — a similar incident occurred about six months earlier — include young Cubans who know that they cannot leave the country until they have completed their military service.

Expert observers regard the scale of the government purge — Ministers lost their posts in the reshuffle — as a sign of the regime's awareness of the extent of public discontent over the growing economic hardships. This had earlier been hinted at by the unprecedented decision not to publish a speech by Castro to the National Assembly in which he denounced maladministration.

A frank admission of the parlous state of the economy was also made recently by the Cuban leader's younger brother, Raul, regarded as occupying second place in the hierarchy.

In a speech in the eastern provincial capital, Santiago, he spoke of Cuba being faced with the threat of "economic disaster and bankruptcy, with its sequel of starving people and hundreds of thousands of unemployed". But he added that with foreign aid, especially that from the Soviet Union, the regime would be able to avert such a disaster.

Cuba is already heavily dependent on the USSR. It has been estimated that propping up of the Cuban economy is currently costing Moscow at least 8 million dollars a day. Consequently, Castro had no real option but to line up with the other Soviet satellites and defend the aggression against Afghanistan when this was denounced by an overwhelming majority in the UN.

By this action, however, he appears to have destroyed whatever vestige of credibility he had to be regarded as a true spokesman for the non-aligned nations.

In view of her economic crisis, observers say that Cuba's extensive presence in the African region is explicable only if it is being underwritten by the USSR — and because it is furthering Soviet aims. There are about 40,000 Cuban troops in the region — the largest contingents being actively engaged in fighting in Ethiopia and Angola — as well as thousands of civilian personnel.

## RESERVE BANK TO RAISE MONEY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES In English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Investment for the Country's Well-Being"]

[Text]

**THE** Reserve Bank of Malawi has released details of a five-year loan which it has to raise on behalf of the Government to be used in the funding of development projects in the country and for repayment of maturing debts. This service by the Reserve Bank is one of its most important tasks in the service to the nation and in its contribution to the national economy. As the country's central bank, the Reserve Bank of Malawi controls the monetary policy and revitalises the balance of payments by creating a strong monetary backing for the country's wealth.

Although foreign governments and friendly developed countries including reputable international organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (ADB) the European Economic Community (EEC) and several others offer financial assistance in various fields, it is necessary for the country to consolidate its resources and utilize them to the best advantage so as to supplement foreign aid.

Wealth generated within the country is much more stable and resourceful because it is ploughed back into the mainstream of the economy. And this is what the Local Registered Stocks aim to achieve.

Fortunately for the country the general public is confident to invest its money in the stocks because their money's safety is assured.

This is manifested by the fact that the loans receive positive response from members of the public as they are fully subscribed by the time the list of applications for the specified day has been closed. On more occasions than one, the amounts contributed

overflow the target figures

No wonder this country boasts an upward trend in its development programmes because contribution is forthcoming from members of the general public including expatriate businessmen who see their investment being properly protected because of the peaceful conditions prevailing in the country

It is interesting to note that foreign businessmen who have set up industrial concerns here, highly appreciate the way their financial transactions are handled here by the banks in comparison with other countries in Africa.

This efficiency takes its root from the up-to-date fiscal policy the country follows, that enables the general public to give a hand in the economic endeavours. This is an opportunity for those who are not yet conversant with the monetary system to come forward and obtain useful information from the Treasury, the Reserve Bank itself, the commercial banks and from District Commissioners so that they can start to make their money work while contributing to the national economy by this useful investment.

## PRIVATE INVESTORS SAID TO PLAY MAJOR ROLE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PRIVATE** investment in Malawi continues to play a major role in the economy. Since the country attained independence, His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda divulged the policy that the country would not nationalise its industries but the Government would venture into those industrial enterprises that call for and necessitate its participation.

Speaking on the role of the private investors in the country's economy when he addressed the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Malawi last Friday, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Zondwayo Jere expounded on the Government's policy that commerce and industry in this country should be developed through private investment. The Government only comes in when a particular investment necessitates its participation in order to open up further opportunities.

This policy has proved to be beneficial and fruitful over the years in opening up job opportunities. By comparison there were only 87,960 paid employees in 1968; ten years later the number had increased considerably to 264,601 in 1978.

By the same token, as the country gained independence in 1964 the manufacturing and distribution sectors together accounted for less than 17 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product, but today they account for more than 23 per cent. The index of the volume of manufacturing production as produced by the National Statistical Office has risen from 100 in 1970 to 228 at the end of 1979.

**This proves how private investment has served as an incentive in expanding economic activity. In fact businessmen have now greater opportunities to set up themselves in new enterprises because the way has been cleared by the Government. What is required is initiative on the part of the entrepreneurs so that the record registered over the past fifteen years for sustained economic growth should continue.**

**Malawi, as a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries associated with the European Economic Community (EEC) through the Lome Convention, her products will continue to enter the EEC market free of duty or at concessional duty rates. In addition the new convention contains provisions aimed at encouraging participation by the Community's firms in the ACP states' industrial development.**

**This is a welcome situation for investors in the private sector to take advantage of, in order to enhance the country's economy and foreign exchange earnings.**

**Through co-operation between the entrepreneurs or investors and the Government officials who control the functions of the Trade Ministry the country will be able to achieve further improvements in the economy despite adverse international economic trends throughout the world today.**

CSO: 4420

## TRADE MINISTER URGES BUSINESSMEN NOT TO OVERCHARGE

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 17 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Zondwayo Jere has urged Malawian businessmen to utilise the opportunities opened in the private sector of the country's economy by improving efficiency in their ventures.**

Speaking at Mount Soche Hotel on Friday, when he addressed the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi, Mr. Jere warned businessmen against malpractices such as charging exorbitant prices for their commodities, saying wanton increase of prices is not the answer to business problems, but that efficiency in running business mattered most in order to achieve success.

He hailed the co-operation existing between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government and hoped that this should continue in order to achieve better results in the industrial and commercial sector.

Mr. Jere told the audience that the Government of Malawi believes in private business investment rather than nationalisation. "Where it is felt that Government participation is necessary in

order to encourage other investors or where a particular investment can be seen to be essential in order to open up further opportunities, the Government participates in such business ventures through statutory organisation," said the Minister.

He said that the greater part of the responsibility rested in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, the African Businessmen Association and other business undertakers. He said that figures for paid employees in the private sector have shown a big increase over the years and this proved the importance of private investment in this country.

Responding to an address of welcome by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Kachingwe, the Minister said he was pleased that the Chamber appreciated that the achievements in the economy were possible because of the wise and foresighted leadership of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, despite adverse international economic conditions.

He called for further contacts between the Chamber and his Ministry, the African Businessmen Association and similar organisations in order to achieve more successes.

CSO: 4420

COTTON SEED OIL MILL TO BE EXPANDED FOR SUNFLOWER, SOYA

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] The National Oil Industries Limited (NOIL) is seriously looking into the possibility of expanding its cotton seed oil mill to include expression of sunflower and soyabean oil.

In an interview with MANA, the General Manager of NOIL, Dr K. W. Lee, said that his company was prepared to undertake the work as soon as the production of the sunflower and soyabean oil seeds in the country reaches a level that proves to be economically viable.

"We feel that NOIL has the obligation, as a national company, to extend its present cotton seed processing to include sunflower and soyabean processing," Dr Lee said.

The General Manager said that, at the time the company looked into the project some six years ago, a plant with a rated capacity of about 35 tons of whole sunflower seed per 24 hours would cost about K330,000 for oil expressing equipment alone and that the price would be much higher nowadays.

Dr Lee said that his company has also been examining the merits of refining its crude oil operation to the final stages in order to produce and sell edible oils.

"It will be profitable for the company to go into complete oil refining and soap making as well," he said adding that this may require an estimated initial capital cost of about K2 million.

NOIL's main activities include processing cotton seed into oil, rice milling and rice parboiling.

The company operates an oil mill and a rice mill in Blantyre, four other rice mills--two in Nkhotakota and one each at Chilumba and Kambwe in Karonga--and two parboiling plants in Blantyre and at Chilumba.

The General Manager said that although 1979 was not a very good year for the company financially, the prospects for 1980 look better.

He said the poor performance during the year was due to lack of packing jute sacks which only started to arrive in the country towards the end of the year and breakdowns of some mills especially of Chilumba parboiling plant greatly reducing its production. The oil crisis and oil price increases are also contributing factors.

According to the company's production figures, the total cotton seed crushed during the year ending December 31, 1979 amounted to 10,200 metric tons, a shortfall of 354 metric tons over the previous year.

Paddy milled during the year amounted to 19,235 metric tons as compared to 28,800 in the previous year.

Rice parboiled during the year only amounted to 1,000 metric tons as compared to 2,800 in the previous year.

"However, we reckon that the company will be fully recovered in the first quarter of 1980," the General Manager pointed out saying that this was based on the fact that all mills were now operating at their full capacities and that the Chilumba parboiling plant had been put right.

He said the company was keen on improving the quality of its milled rice to meet the high quality requirements on the export market.

He added that his company was also bound for expansion in the future to meet the ever increasing demand of export market for Malawi's agricultural products and the steady growing production of rice and oil-seeds in the country.

On manpower, the General Manager stated that the company has more than 720 employees in all of its mills, both skilled and unskilled, of which there are expatriates and five Malawians as heads of departments.

Dr Lee disclosed that his company would shortly embark on an internal training programme to upgrade its technical staff members in the production and engineering divisions.--MANA

CSO: 4420

## RAILWAY INCREASE FLEET BY 16 LOCOMOTIVES

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p.1

[1980]

MALAWI Railways Limited have ordered further 16 diesel electric mainline locomotives, a spokesman of the company has said.

At present, the company has a fleet of 18 diesel electric locomotives, 11 diesel hydraulic light line locomotives and eight diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives.

In an interview with MANA, the spokesman said the order of locomotives was part of the second phase of the Malawi/Canada Project extending the railway line from Lilongwe to Mchinji near the border with Zambia.

According to the spokesman, the locomotives are being received under a \$2 million Canadian dollars grant to Malawi Government from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Two of these locomotives will be used in the construction of the new line before being handed over to Malawi Railways for normal traffic purposes, the spokesman said. The remainder will be put straight into the service by the company as soon as they are received.

In addition to the locomotives being obtained under phase II, 30 wagons for the conveyance of ballast are currently being used in the new line construction.

These wagons will also be handed over to Malawi Railways when the line has been completed and will be

used for engineering purposes.

This will bring to 651 the total number of wagons of all types operated by Malawi Railways.

The most recent additions to the wagon fleet were 15 tank wagons, 60 container wagons and 5 car transporters, all of which were received late last year.

Malawi Railways Limited operates the 358-mile long railway line between Lilongwe and the southern border with Mozambique connecting there with the Mozambique railway line to the port of Beira.

The 358 miles include the 16 mile section between Nsanje and the Mozambican border owned by the Central Africa Railway Company.

Also included are the 69 miles of line from Salima to Lilongwe officially opened by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, on February 17 last year. This section was constructed with a \$2 million Kwacha grant from the Canadian Government while \$5.6 million Kwacha was raised locally.

Malawi Railways also operates the 63-mile long line between Nkaya, 55 miles north of Blantyre, and Nayuni on the eastern border where it connects with Mozambique Railway line to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala.

In addition to providing rail transportation for land-locked Malawi, Malawi Railways also operates vessels on Lake Malawi and road ser-

vices throughout the country.

Parts of a new passenger vessel to supplement the *MV Ilala* and *MV Chauncy Maples* are now arriving in Malawi.

This new vessel was built in Hamburg, West Germany, and is being shipped in parts to Monkey Bay where it will be re-assembled.

It is anticipated that the vessel will be in service by the end of 1980. It will have a carrying capacity for 120 second-class and 300 third-class passengers.

Since it is not proposed to withdraw any of the present Lake vessels when the new one enters service the total number of the vessels then to be operated by the company, will be 15 in all, including barges and pontoons.

Malawi Railways employs over 6,000 people of which, at present, about 70 are expatriates. Many of the expatriates are Asian artisans.

Several of the departments within the Railway, such as the personnel and traffic departments, are staffed solely by Malawians.

There is a training school with a capacity of 98 trainees at any one time. Courses vary from secretarial and accounts to track laying and locomotive driving and the lengths of the courses vary from a few weeks to several months.

In-service training is also given

## MALAWI

### BRIEFS

PAYMENT TO TEA FARMERS--Lilongwe, Wednesday--His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, has directed that tea smallholders shall receive a second payment of one tambala per pound weight for all green leaf sold by them to the Smallholder Tea Authority for the period July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979, a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources here announced.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 14 Feb 80 p 1]

METRIC SYSTEM BY 1982--Malawi has set out to complete the changeover from the Imperial System of measures to the metric system by January 1982. This was revealed by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr Zondwayo Jere when he opened a seminar on metrication at Mount Soche Hotel on Friday. The seminar was organised jointly by the Chamber of Commerce of Malawi and the African Businessmen Association (ABA). The Minister told his audience which included members of the two organisations as well as Party officials that His Excellency Dr H. Kamuzu Banda had made a decision in January last year that the metrication changeover should be completed by January, 1982. The Minister cited as an example the announcement by the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation of the Life President's approval of producer prices for the 1979-80 planted crops in metric units (tambala per kilogram) as a clear indication of the Government's determination to complete the changeover within the target date. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT'S OFFENSIVE AGAINST SABOTAGE CARRIED TO BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Beira (Bureau)--The campaign against bureaucracy, negligence, incompetence and irresponsibility has gained new impetus in this city, where various irregularities and anomalies have already been detected, along with highly compromising and punishable situations, most of which have been skillfully concealed. There is strong suspicion that action may be taken of the kind now being conducted in the capital by the highest leaders of our party and state.

A brigade was expressly appointed by Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], to take action in Sofala Province and specifically in the city of Beira, where the nation-wide offensive was launched. In most of the government agencies visited yesterday, the brigade detected irregular practices contrary to the revolution and the establishment of popular government.

Dishonesty, disorganization, nepotism, intimidation and irresponsibility were clearly observed at several levels in the sectors visited. The latter have not been able to respond properly and efficiently to higher-level directives, nor are they serving the ends for which they were created.

The most flagrant cases that have been uncovered are those of APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] and ENCATEX [State Shoe and Textile Marketing Enterprise] in Sofala Province, where sabotage, theft, dishonesty and incompetence are quite evident from a whole series of evasions and contradictory explanations aimed at concealing and distorting the actual situation in those companies.

In the course of this working visit, Mariano Matsinhe, minister of the interior and member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, conducted a brief meeting with the people who had gathered around one of the locations where the committee was working.

After explaining why President Machel had sent a high-level delegation to Sofala Province, Matsinhe appealed for sharper popular vigilance. He

asked the people to denounce and report infiltrators, saboteurs and other enemies of our people, by communication with SNASP [National People's Security Service] and through the "readers' letters" columns in the newspapers.

The high-level committee also included members of the Central Committee and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly; Jose Luis Cabaco and Manuel dos Santos, ministers, respectively, of transportation and communications and domestic trade; Raimundo Pachinuapa, member of the Central Committee and state inspector; Americo Pfumo, member of the Central Committee and commander of the air force; and Salesio Teodosio, assistant director of SNASP.

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CSO: 4401

'EXTERNAL ENEMY' INSUFFICIENT EXCUSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Incompetence, bureaucracy, irresponsibility, fraud and subordination are phenomena found generally in developing countries, particularly within the government. They cannot, however, be considered a political phenomena, outside the social system in which they are manifested or the context of the class struggle.

This is particularly true in the People's Republic of Mozambique, a country engaged in a process of socialist transition. These phenomena have the practical effect of acts of economic and social sabotage, and tend to create division between the people and the popular state. In combination, they take on the dimensions of a campaign against the people's conquests and the revolutionary transformation.

It is perhaps necessary to make a distinction: some conduct involves conscious criminal intent, as in the case of the official who furnishes his love nest at APIE expense, or the thief who diverts government funds; in other cases, such as the incompetent bureaucrat who allows thousands of contos' worth of essential products to spoil, no such criminal intent is involved.

The practical result, however, is the same. Awareness or ignorance of the political significance of a certain kind of behavior does not affect the nature of that behavior. What is the difference between the thousands of contos which the corrupt official robs from the government, and the thousands in goods which the irresponsible bureaucrat allows to spoil? Doesn't the total lack of a certain product which is known to exist--although perhaps not in sufficient quantity--in some warehouse cause as much public discontent as the fact that the housing shortage never seems to affect the families, lovers and friends of certain APIE officials?

The political nature of these two kinds of behavior is virtually the same. They both reflect the action of an internal bourgeoisie which infiltrated sectors of government after independence, retaining the mentality, ideology and work methods of the colonial civil servant, and in many cases operating in structures surviving from the colonial government apparatus.

This bourgeoisie assumed certain positions and is now seeking to organize. The bureaucrat surrounds himself with bureaucrats; the incompetent lines up with the incompetent; the thief seeks the complicity of the briber. Cliques are formed, and the repressive work methods, authoritarianism and abuse of power are institutionalized, insuring the silence of the other workers, or there are attempts to buy this silence with paternalism, demagogery and populism.

The campaign launched by President Samora Machel against the saboteurs installed in various social sectors is directed against such situations. As the Zimbabwean situation enters a substantive new phase, the Mozambican revolutionary forces, led by the FRELIMO Party, can concentrate greater efforts on the resolution of certain problems that have been assuming characteristics of major importance ever since independence. It is also harder now to place the burden of responsibility for everything on the broad shoulders of the "enemy," an ambiguous and ill-defined "imperialism" on which so much has been blamed.

The revolutionary offensive, however, is necessarily matched by the self-defense and counter-offensive of the reactionaries; the first signs of this can already be detected in the attempt to conceal certain irregularities.

With 1980, we enter the decade of the struggle against underdevelopment, in a new phase of the process of revolutionary transformation in Mozambique.

The offensive launched and coordinated by the FRELIMO Party in the person of its highest officer goes far beyond a simple technical campaign against incompetence and incapacity or the repression of certain criminal cases, and it is essential to insure that this offensive is undertaken and developed in an organized fashion by all the industrial workers, peasants, laborers, students and intellectuals of Mozambique.

The results already achieved in these first weeks once again clearly demonstrate that the struggle is not over; that the enemy is not only outside Mozambique's borders; that the front line of the class struggle also reaches within the state apparatus.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

BRITISH FOOD AID--A shipment of 15,000 tons of wheat should be arriving in Maputo early in April, a gift to our country from the United Kingdom. Worth about 1.6 million pounds, the shipment is in implementation of an agreement signed between the two countries on 29 January. Marcelo de Andrade, national director of the National Planning Commission, signed on behalf of Mozambique, and A.S. Papadopoulos, British ambassador in Mozambique, represented Great Britain. This shipment brings to 47,500 tons the total amount of wheat offered to the People's Republic of Mozambique by the United Kingdom. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 2].

INITIATION RITES ATTACKED--Nampula (Bureau)--The political structures of the district of Namicopo, located on the outskirts of the province capital, recently launched a campaign to educate the people regarding the ill-effects of puberty rites and other negative practices inherited from the traditional feudal society. During the campaign, popular vigilance uncovered individuals who were conducting initiation rites among some population groups. At that time it was verified that individual citizens had already earned about 3,000 escudos conducting practices contrary to the revolutionary process in progress in our country. In a public meeting in which these individuals were revealed, the political structures in Namicopo turned over the above-mentioned sum to the people and urged them to intensify popular vigilance to neutralize these and other actions that impede the revolutionary process. The appeal received a ready response from the people, who pledged their active and conscientious participation in this campaign, as well as in the improvement of their living conditions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 2].

CSO: 4401

# MUDGE REPORTED ACCUSING NP OF SMALL-MINDEDNESS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER In English 26 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

**FRATERNAL** discord between the two White factions in SWA was causing confrontation in the Territory, according to Mr Dirk Mudge leader of the Opposition Republican Party.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly during the debate on a National Party motion expressing regret that the opening of residential urban areas and public amenities in White areas to all races would soon be enforced by law, Mr Mudge said that minor differences had to be forgotten.

It was imperative that a common front be formed to defeat Swapo in an internationally-supervised election, leading to the independence of SWA, he said.

Mr Mudge accused the ruling NP of "small-mindedness" and said that "we will never defeat Swapo while sitting here, pulling each other apart."

The NP motion also requests the Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to maintain the status quo in respect of certain unresolved matters — such as the division

of functions and powers between the National Assembly and second tier authorities — until after a White election.

Mr Mudge moved an amendment to the motion, approving the political dispensation proposed for the Territory by Dr Viljoen and stressing that it would ensure a stable government and protect the interests of all population groups in the Territory.

The proposed amendment expressed gratitude to Dr Viljoen for his understanding and "untiring zeal" in attempting to bridge political differences in the country.

In his turn during the debate, the leader of the National Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Legislative Assembly, Mr A H du Plessis said that Whites had been leaving the Territory in great numbers, taking large sums of money with them because of the political uncertainty.

He said that most Whites felt their identity and rights were being endangered and that integration was being forced on them, especially in

their own areas.

Mr Du Plessis also emphasised that the confidence of the Whites in SWA would have to be restored and they would have to be assured of political and economic stability.

He pointed out, that as was the case with other population groups, the interests of the Whites would also have to be protected.

It was pleasing to note, however, he said, that there was renewed hope on the part of some Whites. This was partly due, he said, to the efforts of the AG. "Where there was frustration before, there is now acceptance."

He said that his Party welcomed the idea of a White election, saying that it would give Whites the opportunity to air their grievances and put their case.

Yesterday the Assembly resolved to have evening sittings, and Mr Mudge and Mr Du Plessis were the only two speakers at the sitting last night which ended just before midnight.

The debate resumes this afternoon.

N.I.O.B.A CONGRATULATES 15-YEAR OLD IN TERRORISM INCIDENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, today congratulated the Whites living in the Grootfontein and Tsumeb districts in northern SWA for the manner in which they had resisted the terror onslaught in the past weeks.

Speaking from his hospital bed at Oshakati where he is recuperating after a mild heart attack, Pastor Ndjoba especially commended Sonja Dressel, the 15-year-old

schoolgirl who shot dead two terrorists while defending her parents' home.

Her father, Mr Eberhard Dressel, was killed in the attack. Another terrorist has been killed and another wounded by farmers in the area since Swapo infiltrated the northern White farming areas more than a week ago.

Pastor Ndjoba said Miss Dressel had shown the greatest courage under the most difficult circumstances.

Her actions should serve as an example to all the people of SWA, and especially to the people of Owambo.

"If all the members of the local population act as Miss Dressel has against Swapo terrorists, they will soon eliminate Swapo completely," he said.

Pastor Ndjoba expressed his condolences with the next-of-kin of the people who had died in the latest onslaught. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FIRST MULTIRACIAL PERFORMANCE--Tonight Freddie Philander will be launching SWA's first multiracial performance of "Die Swerfjare van Poppie Nongena." The play will be staged in the amphitheatre of the Zoo Garden. Mr Philander says that performing in the open air is at present on an experimental basis. If it proves successful he plans to stage shows in the amphitheatre during lunch hours. [Beate Hancock] [Excerpt]  
[Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

# OBJECTIVES OF 1978-1983 FIVE YEAR PLAN NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Feb 80 pp 3,4,8

[Text] The objectives aimed at are of two kinds: quantifiable objectives involving the farm, stockraising, mining, energy, industrial and road sectors.

These objectives are complemented by qualitative objectives involving the education, health, water, telecommunications and information sectors.

## Physical Objectives

### 1. Farm production:

The annual growth rate for the two chief cereal grains, millet and sorghum, aimed at during the 5-year plan will be 2.2 percent. In terms of volume, these two grains will go from 1.589 million tons in 1979 to 1.731 million in 1983. This rate of growth will be less than that of the population, which during the same period is estimated at 2.7 percent. The 0.5-percent discrepancy will be compensated for by rice production, which will go from 23,000 tons in 1979 to 60,000 in 1983, and the production of other complementary crops. The food balance will therefore be achieved thanks to so-called complementary crops like manioc, production of which will grow at the rate of 10 percent a year, or from 190,000 tons in 1979 to 236,000 in 1983.

There are three money-making crops: peanuts, cotton and niebe, the high level of concern for which will provide the economy with additional resources.

Peanuts: Following the years of drought and all the vicissitudes this crop has endured, the objective of the plan is to increase peanut production at the rate of 10 percent a year, or to go from 80,000 tons in 1979 to 120,000 in 1983. This is an indispensable performance goal to be able to restore production to existing industrial units like the SHN [expansion unknown], the SICONIGER [Industrial and Trading Company of Niger] and the SEPANI [expansion unknown], and other subsidiary industries like the bar-soap industry.

The same concerns apply to cotton, production of which is indispensable in responding to the demands of the textile industry. The overall objective remains modest considering the very low current level of production, barely 4,000 tons in 1979. The objective for the end of the 5-year plan is on the order of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons. As for niebe, the overall production level remains high, with 280,000 tons in 1979, and the objective for 1983 is 320,000 tons, although the rate of growth remains low: about 3 percent a year.

Sugar cane production, which will evolve slowly during the first 4 years of the plan, going from 155,000 tons in 1979 to 170,000 in 1982, will jump by the end of the 5-year period, going to 315,000 tons in 1983, at which time the Tillabery sugar project is to go into production.

Onion production will go from 80,000 to 90,000 tons during the same period.

These objectives will only be attained thanks to the realization of irrigation development projects at the rate of 1,000 hectares a year and improvements in dry-farming thanks to productivity projects.

## 2. Meat production:

To satisfy the domestic consumption demand for animal products and obtain resources for the economy, structural changes in the raising of livestock will have to be introduced. Animal resources available for domestic consumption and for export essentially come from herds raised in the usual way and in terms of specific operations.

The results aimed at in this field are the following: Meat available in tons of carcasses: 90,020 tons in 1978 and the objective for 1983, 100,700 tons. Exports in 1979, 12,320 tons and the 1983 objective, 14,000 tons; domestic consumption in 1978, 81,240 tons distributed as follows: 67,700 tons, which represents the difference between available carcasses and exports, and 13,540 tons, which represents the assets. The 1983 objective, 104,040 tons distributed as follows: 80,700 tons of carcasses and 23,340 tons of edible organs. This will provide us with a per capita consumption rate of from 15,500 kg in 1978 to 17,400 in 1983.

The production surplus will remain a modest one. For the entire period it will come to 17.95 percent, or 3.31 percent higher than the population growth rate. Conciliation will therefore be imperative between exports and domestic consumption.

To improve the nutritional level of the population, particularly of the vulnerable social classes, during the plan provision is made for maintaining export growth at a relatively slow rate, that is, from 12,240 to 14,000 tons in order to allocate the surplus to domestic consumption.

### 3. Mining production:

The objectives in this field are aimed in three directions: an increase in uranium production; industrial production of salt; the mining of coal and phosphates; the mining of cassiterite, production of which is to be stabilized because it evolves in curves with zigzags ranging from 80 to 120 tons; and the exporting of molybdenum. The following are the production figures for the 1983 mining objectives:

Cassiterite: 90 tons in 1979, 1983 objective, 100 tons; salt: industrial production, none in 1979, 5,000 tons in 1983; molybdenum: 100 tons in 1979, 400 tons in 1983; coal: industrial production, none in 1979, 200,000 tons in 1983; phosphates: none in 1979, 6,000 tons in 1983.

To make it quite clear, we must add in parentheses here that the objectives just cited have to do with industrial production. There is, of course, cottage industry production of certain products, like salt in the Bilma, Gaya and Manga regions.

There is also cottage industry production of phosphate converted for farm use in the Tahoua region. And lastly, there is domestic production of coal.

### 4. Industrial production:

In this field the objectives are diversified and cover a range of products. This range goes from peanut oil to mopeds.

The contribution of the different branches to the growth of industrial sector sales figures gives a better picture of the objectives aimed at in this field. Actually, the industrial sector for the moment encompasses seven branches and the 1983 objective in terms of relative importance in the sector of each of these seven branches is the following: food industry, 49.5 percent; textile industry, 17 percent; paper conversion, 1.2 percent; leather industry, 4.6 percent; chemical industry, 12.6 percent; metal and woodworking industries, 11.1 percent; construction materials, 4 percent.

### 5. Energy:

The satisfaction of domestic demand constitutes the plan objective. Independence in the field of energy is a longer-term objective, with the Kandadji Dam constituting a keystone element.

Domestic demand (high and low tension power) will go from 110.2 gigawatts in 1979 to 181.7 in 1983. This demand was covered by the importing of 71.2 gigawatts in 1979 and will be covered by the importing of 127.9 gigawatts in 1983, and by the production of 31 gigawatts in 1979 and 53.8 in 1983.

It should be added that the energy needs of the mining sector, estimated at 198 gigawatts in 1983, will be met by the power produced by SONICAR [expansion unknown] and the thermal power stations.

Niger is still conducting research on new sources of energy, solar and wind. This solar energy will be utilized for domestic purposes and irrigation after the fashion of the Karma pumping station and the one planned for Toukounouss. Naturally, we should add that research on oil will be intensified during this period and that the signs of oil that have turned up at this time will be examined in greater depth.

## 6. Roads:

The objective here is to continue to open Niger to the outside world and to build up the country's internal network. The roads that will open it to the outside are either being built (Tahoua-Arlit, Gaya-Kamba, Sabongari-Gaya) or in a very advanced stage of negotiations for their financing (Niamey-Upper Volta border, Niamey-Dori-Tera). Other arteries will consolidate the internal network. Essentially involved in this are the Coure-Zinder-Agadez artery and the Niamey-Filingue-Tahoua road.

Two stretches constitute either the improvement of the Tillabery-N'Guigmi main artery or an extension of it. Involved here are the resumption of work on the Guidan-Roundji-Tchadaoua stretch and the Tillabery-Gagou road to prepare the future Kandadji worksite. In connection with road communication, we should also include in this objective a program for secondary roads and rural trails which serve an essentially agricultural function.

## 7. Education:

The rate of primary school attendance will go from 18.2 percent in 1978 to 25 percent in 1983. This is a modest a priori objective. But the effort this field demands in human and financial resources is considerable in relation to the available resources. Furthermore, it is indispensable that a moderate growth rate be maintained in primary education while at the same time keeping watch over the quality of the teaching. For the 1979-1983 5-year period, this effort in the primary education field will require the construction of 2,600 classrooms and the rebuilding of 2,200, or a total of 4,800 classrooms.

Because it is delicate and sensitive, the education sector must be carefully considered. It shapes the future of the other sectors. The major problems must be urgently but prudently resolved. The competence levels of students and educators, that is, the quality of the teachers' teaching ability and their training must be improved. A question arises in this field: the time devoted to teacher's training (a year). Does this amount of time really correspond to the demands of the job in store for the teachers? Particular care should be given to answering this question.

At the level of secondary education, the percentage of students that go on to the sixth grade will be increased from 36.9 percent in 1978 to 48 percent in 1983. Here too, while the objective is a modest one, it will require both the construction of 921 classrooms between 1979 and 1983 and above all a major effort on the part of the university, particularly of

the School of Letters and Teacher's Training, to train a maximum number of teachers. Our attention is fixed on another point: the dropout rate. The solution to this problem will be an increase in the number of vocational training schools to meet the volume of job offers generated by the modern sectors of the economy (mining, farming, construction, transportation, trade, industry, etc.).

It does not go without saying that a student who does not manage to get through the normal academic program cannot succeed in the field of vocational training.

While not affected by plan operations, the flow of students that get as far as the second cycle of the secondary education program between 1979 and 1983 will require the construction of 95 classrooms, the first lot of which will be constituted by the Dosso and Diffa secondary schools and the Maradi Teacher's Training School now under construction.

By next September, these three schools will provide 44 classrooms. This effort to improve facilities will be complemented by programs administered by the university, particularly for the second section of the School of Letters, to both cut down having to resort to outside help in this field and, especially, to maintain and improve the quality of training.

#### 8. Health:

During the period of the plan, emphasis will be laid on the establishment of organizations designed to improve village medical coverage. Priority will be granted preventive and mass medicine.

Four thousand villages will be covered in 1983 as compared with 2,500 in 1978. The number of inhabitants per dispensary and of doctors per number of inhabitants will be improved thanks to the construction or rebuilding of 78 medical training centers, 16 PMI [Maternal and Child Welfare] centers, 14 maternity hospitals and improvements in the departmental hospitals and the training of doctors, at present assured by the School of Medical Sciences.

#### 9. Water supply:

The water supply program comes under the heading of a plan to cover the country with a network of facilities which will harness the water from collection to distribution.

The objectives are subdivided into three village water categories: wells and boreholes with a 1983 objective of 4,600, including 1,800 boreholes to provide water for livestock; wells, boreholes and pumping stations.

Urban water supply: 17 water supply centers are planned for 1983.

To this should be added improvement of existing urban networks, notably in the big cities.

Other objectives: These are quantifiable objectives but also and especially involved are those sectors in which the impact ought rather to be qualitative.

For example, the telephone communications network may be measured in terms of number of units or lines installed in a given region or over a given period of time, but also especially in terms of the reliability of getting domestic and foreign calls through.

National coverage will be pursued in particular by means of radio communication beamed to the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Likewise, national coverage through radio and television constitutes a plan objective.

Both technically and in terms of content, broadcast quality will be the goal. Once the objectives are defined and decided on, what are the action programs that will have to be set in motion to achieve these objectives? How much will the plan cost?

The program will consist of a set of coordinated projects which will determine the execution of the plan.

Both public and private agencies will be responsible for the volume of investments required to achieve these objectives.

The total cost of the 1979-1983 plan will come to 730.229 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs, at the 1979 value of the franc, 384.493 billion or 52.63 percent of which will be the responsibility of the public sector and 345.13 billion or 47.34 percent that of the private sector.

The public sector will be involved in the big projects because there are some private sector investments that do not make any sense in terms of planning. In question, for example, are individual and family investments (country homes, for example).

The distribution of investments by activity sectors corresponds to the priorities defined in terms of the development strategy. Moreover, the private sector contribution is oriented in terms of this strategy in the different sectors. Also, the government's effort is more marked in some sectors than in others, notably in rural development and water supply, where the human resources involved represent, in terms of investment, 30.28 percent for the public sector and 22.06 percent [for the private sector]. On the other hand, if we take into consideration overall investments, it is the leading sectors, the major industries, which absorb over half of these investments. For example, the sector composed of mining,

energy and industry will absorb 70.206 billion in public and 305.482 billion in private investments, or a total of 375.688 billion or 51.44 percent of the total number of investments planned for the 5-year period. The distribution of public investments reflects the strategy and the priorities decided on within the framework of the plan.

The top priority, which concerns rural development (farming, stockraising, water and forest resources, research and water supply), will absorb 116.45 billion in public investments.

Industry, mining and energy will absorb 70.206 billion.

Human resources (health, nutrition, education, information, youth and training) will absorb 84.847 billion.

Communications (roads, bridges, telecommunications, transportation, aeronautical navigation and the weather bureau) will absorb 67.762 billion. The other administrative facilities will absorb 26.266 billion.

The administrative services, tertiary activities, trade, urban development, tourism and hotel administration will absorb 19.962 billion, making a grand total of 384.493 billion for the public sector.

The private sector is also oriented in terms of these strategies, essentially in the leading sectors. In fact, the presence of the state in no way excludes private participation. The state controls only the key or social sectors.

Mining, industry and energy will absorb 305.482 billion, or 88.35 percent, of the 345.73 billion in private investments.

Transportation: 18.903 billion or 5.46 percent.

Roads and bridges: 14.6 billion.

Trade: 5.742 billion.

Training: 1 billion.

If we combine the leading sectors, we find that these sectors will absorb 93.81 percent of all private investments.

The distribution of investments by year also follows the following strategic curve, with investments increasing from year to year:

1979: 42.595 billion.  
1980: 69.72 billion.  
1981: 88.135 billion.  
1982: 90.493 billion.  
1983: 94.198 billion.

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CS0: 4400

## NIGER

### WOMEN BACK NEWLY-ESTABLISHED WOMEN'S DIRECTORATE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12-13 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] In the course of a press conference on 1 January last, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, announced the establishment of a directorate to be entrusted with the study of problems affecting women.

The directorate, under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, will deal with the problems of the women of Niger until the Ministry for Women's Status has been created.

During an interview she granted us yesterday, Mrs Fatoumata Diallo, president of the Nigerien Women's Association [AFN] declared that the establishment of the directorate was a good measure, adding that the basic function of the agency would be to render the AFN more dynamic.

"We have always needed an organization that would enable us to provide better support for women," Mrs Diallo went on to say. "With the directorate, we will have specialized personnel to handle the problems of the women of Niger, and one of the issues closest to our hearts is the participation of women in development. That problem is now certainly solved, since we will be represented in the new Society for Development."

Mrs Diallo subsequently referred to the laws governing family affairs and expressed the hope that studies in connection with it would soon be taken up again.

In Maradi, our regular correspondent yesterday met with the president of the departmental bureau of the AFN, which was established on 25 March 1977.

This agency's coverage includes not only the women of Maradi, but also those of the neighboring boroughs (Tessaoua, Mayahi, Dakoro, Guidan-Roundji, Madaroufa and Ague).

Since the Dosso congress, there has been no change or renewal in the agency, but it is thought that there will be soon. One cannot really speak of activity at the executive level of the agency since the organizational efforts have always been directed to the communal center.

The president of the agency, to whom we directed our questions as to her views on the establishment of a directorate to handle women's affairs under the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, replied that it would insure a better approach to the problems of Niger's women and would facilitate their solution in a feminine context.

Being practically the only ones who are aware of the situations which are a cause of anxiety for them, the women will be able to propose adequate solutions, "and we will also be able to make ourselves heard and to have a say in matters," she noted.

Speaking of the priorities which the agency expects to deal with, Mrs Salou mentioned the following topics:

1. Consolidation of the women's organization at the national level, by sending missions out periodically into the interior of the country; and
2. Ensuring the participation of women in the country's social and economic development.

For their part, the members of the communal center gave us their views, saying that they feel the establishment of this directorate serves as proof of the importance which the government attributes to the emancipation of the women of Niger, and to the woman's role in the social and economic development of the country.

Speaking of the priorities, the women of Maradaoua suggested that the very first task which the directorate should undertake is the formulation of a law governing family affairs. In their view, it is essential to take concrete action on behalf of women. Thus, with the knowledge that they are genuinely at the core of the preoccupations which stir government leaders, the women of Niger will become fully aware of the significance of their role.

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CSO: 4400

## [IMPACT OF MUGABE VICTORY EXAMINED]

Salisbury THE HERALD In English 6 Mar 80 p 4

[Editorials]

[Text]

**MR MUGABE'S** massive election victory has dealt an equally massive blow to Pretoria's grand design for a constellation of Southern African states.

It was probably no coincidence therefore that President Kaunda chose this moment to announce that a meeting is to be held in Lusaka at the beginning of next month to set up a new trading group.

Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland will be invited to join the grouping, which will include the frontline states. The long-term aim is to strengthen the economies of the countries concerned and lessen their dependence on South Africa.

It is both natural and logical that this country should look to its northern neighbours for the development of new trade links and the re-establishment of old ones severed as a result of UDI. Apart from anything else it is economically unhealthy to be overdependent on one market.

The opportunities for our traders in these northern countries must surely be immense, and Zimbabwe could easily become the industrial power house of such a group. It is an exciting thought.

Much will depend, of course, on the ability of our potential trading partners to maintain their economies in good order, for there is little point in producing goods for them if they cannot pay in cash or in kind.

But provided all concerned keep their heads, there is no reason why Zimbabwe should not develop its great economic potential to become, in Mr Mugabe's words, the pride of all Africa.

**ONE** result of Mr Mugabe's election victory will be to give impetus to the view in South Africa that the Pretoria Government is talking too much and not doing enough about solving racial problems.

It has often been said that in Rhodesia earlier efforts to reach an accommodation failed because the whites gave too little too late.

Now in South Africa political observers are engaged in the great debate of how the "radical" parties triumphed over the "moderates". The view is gaining ground that the South African Government must act urgently or it will be overtaken by events.

CS0: 4420

## BRITAIN MAY TRAIN INTEGRATED ARMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

BRITAIN has been asked by the Prime Minister-designate, Mr Robert Mugabe, to consider keeping instructors in Rhodesia to help train the integrated army of Zimbabwe.

This was disclosed yesterday by the British military adviser, Major-General John Acland, when he addressed 820 ZANLA men — a group of former guerrillas to begin retraining for the Zimbabwe Army.

He told the men, who two nights ago moved into the battle camp at Rathgar, 20 km west of Mloko: "You may well have some of my soldiers training you for a long time, perhaps years, whether you like it or not."

General Acland said later Mr Mugabe had asked him soon after the election result was announced on Tuesday to ask the British Government to keep soldiers in Zimbabwe.

"General Ken Perkins, representing the British Ministry of Defence, is arriving here on Monday to look into the possibility of our maintaining training personnel in Zimbabwe," the general said.

He said this was not "terribly unusual" as the British had helped in this way in other countries such as Kenya.

## PARADE

Addressing the ZANLA men after they paraded on a rough ground hurriedly constructed with a grader and bulldozer, he recalled meeting them once before at Foxtrof assembly point, south-west of Umtali.

"The last time I saw you there were three armies in the field and every sensible man knows that for a country to live in peace it can have many political parties but only one army."

"Since then I have been trying, with the agreement of Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo and General Walls, to build a bridge between those three armies."

He said the ZANLA force was proof "that at the end there will be just one army in Zimbabwe".

Mr Mugabe had told him he wanted to see one united army as soon as possible, "and I am meeting General Walls this afternoon to see if that can be brought about," General Acland said.

He said Mr Mugabe had also received support from Mr Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader, in setting about to unite the three armed forces.

"After I return to Britain soon, I would be pleased to learn that this experiment is working well in peace and is helping to build the new Zimbabwe together," the general said.

The ZANLA men were told by Commander Agnew, No. 3 in the ZANLA high command, that they should consider themselves soldiers and should forget about politics and ZANU (PF) party slogans.

Speaking in Shona, he said: "You are here to take advantage of good military training. Listen to your instructors and learn as much as you can. Ask questions and always tell the truth about yourselves."

"And do not fire your guns at aircraft, as they now belong to your country."

Commander Agnew concluded: "We won the election and we must not become impatient but await developments. Meanwhile, listen to your British and Rhodesian instructors and everything will be all right."

In a short accompanying address, the Rhodesian Army Chief of Staff (Administration), Major-General Derry MacIntyre, thanked Commander Agnew "for putting the record straight" and stressed: "In two weeks' time this country will be known as Zimbabwe and we will all be Zimbabweans."

"So you have got to learn to trust me and I have got to learn to trust you. We must do our best here and make sure that it works."

TERRITORIAL CALL-UPS TO CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. Territorial call-ups will continue for the time being, the deputy director of Security Manpower, Mr Peter Broadway, said yesterday.

He was asked to comment on the new situation where the regular army will be augmented by thousands of former guerrillas from the ZANLA and ZIPRA forces.

The security forces were still performing the role of maintaining a show of force to stop possible unruly behavior in the aftermath of the election, he said.

It was premature to make a comment on the long-term policy concerning territorial call-ups, he said. This could only be decided by the new government in consultation with the military authorities.

"You don't just stop overnight. The security forces have a role to play in maintaining law and order until such time as the Government changes the policy. We had an intake on Monday reporting for phase one of National Service.

"All I can say is that we are hoping for something soon, but I don't expect any announcement in the immediate future--unless the Prime Minister-designate himself wishes to make some statement."

He could not see how an immediate change in the pattern could take place until there was an obvious de-escalation of breaches of the ceasefire.

CSO: 4420

## TRAINING OF INTEGRATED UNIT AT RATHGAR DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

**THEY** were battle-hardened guerillas a few months ago, but the 620 ZANLA men in Rathgar battle camp near Mtoko have begun learning the basics of conventional soldiering before joining the first army of Zimbabwe.

In a bold experiment aimed at uniting the three armies engaged in the seven-year Rhodesian war Rathgar camp holds the first ZANLA men to join the retraining scheme.

A group of ZIPRA forces started training at a battle camp near Essexvale recently.

Rathgar battle camp, about 20 km west of Mtoko, was built in a hurry and will be moved to a more suitable site.

**COMFORTABLE**

The Rhodesian and British soldiers tasked with putting up the lines of tents with their comfortable, steel-framed beds and electric lighting, had less than four days to get everything ready for the 620 ZANLA men brought in from Foxtrot assembly point, south-east of Umtali, on Monday evening.

Journalists who visited Rathgar at the invitation of British monitoring units yesterday were told that every one of the 6 000 or so men and women at Foxtrot had

wanted to take the retraining course.

But the others had to stay behind because the camp can cater for only 620 people.

The Rhodesian forces at the camp noted that when the ZANLA men handed in their weapons on arrival at Rathgar most brought the outmoded PPSH communist "burp-guns" and not the more favoured AK assault rifle.

Asked if they were wary about being disarmed, several ZANLA men said they had obeyed orders and were not concerned. They will begin learning how to use and maintain the G3 service rifle later this week.

All of them said they were enjoying "life in the Zimbabwe army" and looked forward to the training course.

Asked if they appreciated proper beds for the first time in years, many said they had become used to sleeping on the ground. "We do not worry about not having beds," one said.

Their day starts before 6 a.m. and after two days of intensive drill their marching was co-ordinated and had some military style.

The men have been issued with green shirts, khaki overalls and neutral-coloured suede boots. They have been promised a daily supply of free cigarettes as well as toothbrushes and tooth-paste.

### MONEY

Asked if they felt they should be paid for their services the ZANLA men said they were not concerned about money. "We did not get paid when we fought in the bush, so why should we be paid now?" said one.

Yesterday the men collected their military "dog tags", giving their names and force numbers, and received medical checks from a team of doctors.

"The doctors will give each man a medical category which will dictate whether he is fit to be a soldier," said one of the doctors.

Then it was time for more drill instruction on the hurriedly-bulldozed parade ground, under the watchful eye of Irish Guards Drill Sergeant Barry Lynas. His comment: "They have an awn lot to learn yet."

The man in charge of the camp, Major Peter Morris, who has consider-

able experience training men of the Rhodesian African Rifles, said he hoped to find a more suitable site for the retraining camp within the next few days.

### INSTRUCTORS

He has a team of 18 British monitoring force troops and six black Rhodesian security force instructors.

He could not say how long the training course would be.

"We are assessing what each individual knows and doesn't know. Many have previous external training and can skip some of the training here. The guerrilla command structure was not being used during the retraining programme," he said.

"It is too early to say how this will work out. Everything is very strange to these men and a lot of trust is needed on both sides."

The theme of trust was repeated when the British military adviser, Major-General John Acland, accompanied by the Rhodesian Army Chief of Staff, Major-General Derry MacIntyre, the JOC Hurricane commander, Brigadier John McVey, ZIPRA Commander Ben Mathe, and ZANLA Commander Agnew flew in to Rathgar camp in three British Gazelle helicopters to address the ZANLA forces.

## WATER SEEN AS MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Dr Donald Gear: "Zimbabwe's Most Valuable Mineral: Groundwater"]

[Text] **AT LEAST 3 million hectares of Zimbabwe's land surface can be put under crops irrigated from groundwater (water extracted from springs, dug wells, boreholes and all other kinds of water point.)**

This area is far in excess of that under groundwater irrigation. It also greatly exceeds the total area irrigable by surface water from rivers.

Maharashtra State in India has about two thirds of the area of Zimbabwe, a similar geological environment and a less favourable hydrological setting. Yet Maharashtra has about 2 million hectares under crop irrigation from groundwater while Zimbabwe has only a few thousand.

For almost 50 years it has been a widely-held belief in Zimbabwe that groundwater is difficult to find. This belief is incorrect in most places throughout Zimbabwe.

In fact, usually it is much more difficult not to find groundwater than it is to find it.

The origins of the belief are irrelevant here but the belief itself has an inhibiting effect on the extension of the area under groundwater irrigation for the following reasons.

First the available data were not fully analysed until 1977. Not until then was it possible to identify and locate the regions suitable for irrigation from high-yield wells and from low-yield wells.

The former, desired by the large-scale farmer will irrigate at least 200 000 hectares. The latter, suited to the small scale farmer will irrigate at least 3 million hectares.

Second, the extensive use of low-yielding wells for crop irrigation by small-scale farmers appears not to have been considered.

**ADVANTAGES**

Crop irrigation from groundwater is free from those limitations to the extension of the area of and irrigated by surface water. It has other more important advantages also. It offers to Zimbabwe its greatest single opportunity for:

● increasing social stability in the country;

● suitably resettling refugees, ex-soldiers and others;

● greatly increasing the value of Zimbabwe's agricultural production;

● providing great employment opportunities.

The benefits obtainable from the increased use of groundwater irrigation are illustrated by the following simplified example of one of the choices possible, all quantities being approximate.

In Maharashtra, it was estimated that a one hectare irrigated plot would support the farmers' family and one non-agricultural family in staples and vegetables etc. There are probably about 1 million families in Zimbabwe.

From these quantities it appears that a minimum of 500 000 hectares of crops irrigated from groundwater should meet the requirements of all of Zimbabwe's population. Moreover the farmers' returns would be about \$150 million annually which would circulate among those other people engaged in occupations needed to service the farmers.

The figures also show that a maximum of 2.5 million hectares would remain available for irrigation. If necessary, these

could support another 5 million families or 30 million people.

India is not Zimbabwe. Hence the example does no more than draw attention to the importance of groundwater irrigation to Zimbabwe.

To initiate the large-scale development of groundwater for crop irrigation, it has been estimated that a sum of \$500 000 needs to be expended over three years by a small specialised development unit.

This unit would assemble the needed additional scientific, engineering, social and economic information, mostly available, but from external sources, arrange for the required feasibility investigations and prepare the planned programmes of groundwater development for crop irrigation in accordance with Government priorities and current good practice.

The planning phase should be completed by 1983 and implementation of the plans initiated before then. The timings are important.

Based upon a long experience of rural socio-economic development, the writer sees no better solution to Zimbabwe's post-

election and population problems than the properly planned considerable extension of the area under crops irrigated from groundwater.

### STABILITY

The potential economic rewards can be great. The effect on social stability both within Zimbabwe and its neighbouring countries can also be great. The expenditure of \$500 000 to initiate the achievement of these goals is ridiculously small but it can achieve the purpose if the work is done under suitable conditions.

Zimbabwe has a choice. Will it choose to increase the benefits obtainable by increased crop irrigation from groundwater? Or will it choose to remain content with its present situation?

● Dr Donald Gear has spent 35 years (including 22 with the United Nations, and three with the Rhodesian Government) in 18 developing countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Australasia. He works on the planning, investigation and development of water resources, especially groundwater, and in related disciplines.

BRIEFS

BISHOP HITS BACK AT ZDP--Bishop Muzorewa last night denounced claims by the leader of the ZDP, Mr James Chikerema, that the ZDP had brought his downfall, and that the UANC was "corrupt, nepotistic and tribalistic." "We will watch to see if Mr Chikerema will make the same nonsensical utterances against Mr Mugabe and ZANU (PF) as those he had levelled against myself and the UANC," said the former Prime Minister. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

## SENEGAL

SOCIALISTS MEET, HEAR PRESIDENT SENGHOR

### Safeguard Regime's Gains

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "Vigilance"--entire article in italics]

[Text] Initially intended to examine the problems of rural life and youth, the National Council from its start on Saturday took on, perhaps against its wishes, a clearly political cast. It could not be otherwise.

The year 1980 in Senegal has been marked from its very first hours, in fact, by strong political tension, whose effects have made themselves felt in the schools of the country and in the University of Dakar. College and high-school students, one in spirit, so they say, with their comrades from Casamance have tried for three weeks to paralyze Senegalese education.

The dimensions of the movement, the unusual brutality of its unfolding, its duration, the "last-minute" demands which came to be grafted onto it, all leads one to suppose that this strike is intended to provide the opposition, which during the last trimester of 1979 was popping up continually, with a recovery.

The abortive march of SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers], last October, is one aspect of it, and the double attack of newspapers as different as TAXAW, LE DEMOCRATE, and ANDE SOPI on both the government and the Socialist Party, gave ample indication that the opposition had chosen its ground and would try, after three years of calm, a test of strength. Following, on the one hand, the international economic crisis which, with the meteoric rise in the price of black gold, is clearly damaging to us, and on the other hand, internally, financial problems which have made necessary putting into operation a courageous but severe plan of recovery, the legal or crypto-personal opposition, in all factions without distinction, must have thought that its hour had come. The classic scenario is well known--a banal incident, which any highschool in the world could provide, is used to lead the youths into the streets, and organize barbarous demonstrations and provocations with the idea, well thought out, of provoking the forces of

law and order to act no less brutishly. The logic of such a scenario is well known to us. May 1968 is there to recall, for those who may have forgotten where it can lead.

Thus one can understand why, at the opening session of the National Council, the secretary general of the Socialist Party, President Leopold Sedar Senghor, departed several times from the prepared text of his speech to chastize firmly an opposition which intends to "start fire from any kindling" to achieve its ends. The barbs let fly at Mamadou Dia, at the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] at the crypto-personal opposition, the solemn warnings to the parents of highschool students, convey well the determination of the government to preserve order and demand respect for the law.

In reality, prevention is better than cure. Everyone knows that Senegal is facing a difficult year in 1980. The groundnut harvest has not been one of the best. To restore the public treasury, seriously affected by the constant deterioration in the terms of trade, the increase in petroleum prices, and the combined effects of nine years of drought, the state must truly set the example of austerity by considerably restraining its own lifestyle. The inevitable limits on credit will diminish paper currency in the same proportion, at the same time that the more rigorous enforcement of truth in wages and prices will weigh on businesses and households. Even if the direct subsidies to which the government has agreed, of essential commodities such as rice, do alleviate this burden for the average Senegalese, it will nonetheless be a harsh year, and "politicians" with little concern for the truthfulness of their words will try to exploit it for their own advantage. An escalation in this test of strength cannot be dismissed out of hand on the part of a certain opposition whose foreign ties are known. But, as the President of the Republic said, "one man warned, one party warned, is worth four."

Is this the mobilization order for the hundreds of thousands of Socialist Party activists and their leaders?

More than in the past, really, the party owes it to itself to be vigilant and on a war footing, to safeguard the undeniable advances of a regime which for 20 years has provided for continuous stability and economic progress in Senegal and the strengthening of democracy.

Senghor's Report at PS Council

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by I. Fall: "The Secretary General of the Socialist Party: "Our Peasants Set the Example of Courage Rooted in Negritude"--The Opposition Wants to Take Power by Violence"]

[Text] His presentation of the introductory report provided the occasion for the secretary general of the PS to launch into the subject of internal politics. Thus in a lively and tough departure from the text, he gave fair

warning to the opposition. "The crypto-personal opposition," he said, "intends to take power by using violence. I knew it as early as the end of last year, and we had prepared ourselves for this test."

Mr Senghor then went on to say that the opposition, having been regularly defeated since 1974, "has decided to act through the prejudices of college students, professors, and highschoolers."

The chief of state warned that authority will act firmly against these plots. "It is not for nothing that we passed the anti-vandalism bill," he declared.

"Adults caught red-handed committing violence will be brought before the tribunals," he said, adding: "we have arrested some of them."

Regarding the high school students, the chief of state recalled recent schooling problems and declared: "the students have no rights; they have only duties. We will not agree to enter into dialog with the students. If they have demands, they should present them to their parents, with whom the government will discuss things anytime they want." Elsewhere, the chief of state had previously recalled that "we have a regime of dialog," and that government regularly discusses matters with the students' parents.

Regarding the college students, the chief of state said: "we consider they are of age, and we tolerate their strikes. Nevertheless," he stressed, "the students must act within the framework of legal proceedings. In any case, if the students have not attended the normal duration of the school year," Mr Senghor warned, "there will be no examination."

Concerning the recent school strikes, the chief of state said the forces of law and order did their duty, and he explained that "certain mistakes" (an allusion to the death of a highschool student in Casamance) were normal because human.

The chief of state concluded by launching an appeal for "mobilization" and by asking the party's vigilance committees to assist the security forces in "combatting violence."

Before this the secretary general of the PS had indicated that the problems confronting our country "were not of a political but an economic and financial nature." He then described the tragedy of the drought which started things, the development of a short-term recovery plan, and then the development of a plan for economic and financial recovery. This is the reason the secretary general of the PS chose to put before his comrades a current problem: that of the missions and the operations of the regulatory organs of the Senegalese administration.

President Senghor by turns discussed administrative control at the national and regional level. Underlining the importance of administrative control, the chief of state laid the blame on the "crypto-personal opposition, which uses the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] as a launching pad." According to the

president, this opposition "believed the moment was favorable to launch a big offensive against the control organs, the public institutions, the state-owned companies, and the mixed companies, all the while confusing the three sorts of enterprise." The secretary general then explained the crisis which rages in the francophone countries characterized by Marxism-Leninism and bankrupt administration. The chief of state also brought up the quarrel raised by "the crypto-personal opposition," and having reference to the matter of technical assistants. He said in this connection that "Senegal had fewer French technical assistants than countries such as Ivory Coast, Gabon, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, that is to say countries at almost the same stage of development." He praised the technical assistants "for their seriousness, their work, and their effectiveness."

The secretary general of the PSS reviewed the efforts made by the government to endow the control organs with effective operating structures.

After having described the structures put in place during the first republic, President Senghor dwelled on the organs created after the fall of the ex-president of the council. In this manner he came to administrative control which groups together financial control, the State Inspectorate General, the Bureau of Organization and Methods [BOM], the National Commission on Administrative Contracts, the judicial agency of the state, the inspectors of financial operations with the ministerial departments, the state comptrollers and the government commissions, the regional financial comptrollers, and the Center of Public Institutions.

The chief of state emphasized the dynamism of these control organs like the "State Inspectorate General and the BOM which had put out 894 and 54 studies as of 18 October 1979."

Coming to juridical control, the secretary general of the PS noted that it has "grown a lot." He singled out in this connection the active role played by the Supreme Court, the Commission on Verification of accounts and for control of public institutions and mixed companies, the court of budgetary discipline, the inspectorate general of prosecutions and the inspectorate general of courts and tribunals. The secretary general mentioned the necessity of good administration. "The heart of the problem is the administration of public affairs. To run an administration, a company, is to lead it while protecting its interests so it can yield profit and thus expand or consolidate while becoming financially self-sufficient," President Senghor said.

According to the chief of state, because of improvements noted in administration between 1960 and 1978, "per capita income according to the World Bank has grown from 160 to 420 dollars." The chief of state continued by stating that we must "by the year 2000 enter into industrial society, with an income of \$800, which is precisely the goal of the economic and financial recovery plan."

After pointing out that "administrative corruption is one of the characteristics of under-development, the chief of state noted that it is

"thanks to this method, to this organization, to this ongoing action that Senegal's economy once again, far from reeling under the blows of drought and inflation, imported from the developed countries, has remained healthy and continues its growth, or better, its development."

The secretary general then analyzed the reports presented by Mr Djibril Sene and Mr Djibo Ka.

#### Final Resolution of PS Council Meeting

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jan 80 p 5

[Text of resolution of 26 January 1979 of Senegal's Socialist Party

[Text] The National Council of the PS, meeting 26 January at Party House under the chairmanship of comrade Alioune Badara Mbengue, deputy secretary general, examined the following agenda items:

1--Introductory report by comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, secretary general of the party.

2--Report entitled: the problems posed by restructuring the cooperatives, especially in the Thies and Diourbel regions, prepared by comrade Djibril Sene, minister of rural development.

3--Report entitled "towards a reformist youth in a responsible party," by comrade Djibo Ka, director of the office of the president of the republic, and secretary of the politburo responsible for youth.

The National Council examined, as always, very carefully the introductory report of the secretary general. The present political problems like the problems of development he addressed therein contain lessons which the National Council have kept as theme for meditation, with a view to improving the action and effectiveness of the party.

In this connection, the subversive plots of the legal and crypto-personal opposition, attempting to destabilize the regime which the Senegalese people freely chose for themselves, the National Council exhorts activists to mobilize themselves to block the way of those thirsty for power.

Next examining the report presented by comrade Djibril Sene, the National Council, recalling that the cooperative movement in Senegal knew several defeats before beginning to be solidly implanted in the first years of independence, noted the positive aspects of the 20 years of experience of the agricultural cooperatives. Today there can be no more doubt the cooperative movement is solidly rooted in Senegal and is accepted by the whole rural populace.

But its weaknesses are no less apparent. In reality, even in the principal area of commercialization which has been up to now, the goal of the

cooperatives, few among them can claim to have fully reached their objective, only about 10 percent of them (112 out of 1,294) reaching or exceeding 1,000 tons of commercial groundnuts. Moreover, their reduced activity presently excludes many operations which are normally expected of cooperatives. There is thus room for substantial improvement.

The National Council, considering the existence in Senegal of a cooperative movement rooted in twenty years' experience; considering, however, the excessive number of Senegalese cooperative units, some of them being of very small size; considering the reduced activity of these cooperatives, almost exclusively centered on commercial harvesting equipping the farm-dwellers; considering the increased administrative costs, often disproportionate to the activities of these cooperatives, a situation which results in insignificant refunds or even deficits, which discourage the co-op members.

Considering the difficulties of staffing these cooperatives, whether by reason of an insufficient number of staff presently employed, each one of whom is on the average responsible for some 30 co-op units, or by reason of the difficulty of access of some villages, distant or poorly linked to the primary roads; considering that few cooperatives presently provide, in a satisfactory way, management of their seed, by reason of the same staffing problems and the insufficiency of their resources. Considering the need for a regrouping of the cooperatives, with a view to the creation of viable, profitable units with multifunctional capabilities; considering the desirability of an appropriate number of cooperatives for administrative and territorial reform; considering in this light the desirability of creating a basic economic cell corresponding to the territory of the rural community and serving to support the general development of the collectivity.

Considering the studies undertaken in the Thies and Diourbel regions on restructuring of agricultural cooperatives; rejoices in the adherence of the Senegalese masses to cooperatives as a means of economic and social development; deplores, however, the insufficiencies of the existing cooperative units, which do not at all respond to what rural dwellers have a right to expect; approves the government's proposal to restructure the agricultural cooperatives of Senegal.

Takes note of the results of the inquiry undertaken of local collectives, in the regions of Thies and Diourbel, on restructuring of cooperatives.

Recommends to the government to align the field of action of the cooperative with the territory of the rural community, assuming that village or inter-village branches will be created.

Insists that the government take all necessary measures to clean up administration of the cooperatives.

Opts for persuasion and the gradual extension of the reform, progressively, as its advantages become obvious.

Asks the minister of rural development to study with care the objections made by the rural dwellers, especially with respect to transport expenses and difficulty of access to the headquarters of the regrouped cooperatives.

Urges the government to demonstrate particular support to the regrouped cooperatives, so they can very rapidly diversify their activities and convince the cooperative members throughout the country of the advantages of the reform.

Desires that, starting in 1981, experimental restructurings be extended to other regions of Senegal, notably to the regions of Casamance, Fleuve, and Senegal-Oriental.

Asks the administrative authorities and political leaders to join with the technicians to provide information to the rural masses about the advantages of the regrouped cooperatives.

Examining the report presented by comrade Djibo Ka, the National Council was reminded of the words of the secretary general, who said that "a party without youth is a party which is dying in fixed habits."

The BDS [expansion unknown], which from 1948 to 1950 was in great majority a party of youths, understood no less clearly for all that, after some ten years in power, the need for creation of a youth movement to support and extend its activity. It is in this spirit, that the UPS [Senegalese Progressive Union], which succeeded the BDS, created in 1959 the Party Youth Movement. There were certainly various false starts, but finally, with the reform of 1975, a way seems to have been found for [integration of ] reformist youth in the socialist party responsible for the national destiny.

The National Council, considering the need for a reformist youth in a responsible party destined to continue, by extending it and making it more effective, the work already commenced; considering the many reforms of the Party Youth Movement, which provided experience and brought the reform of 1975; considering the new structures which resulted from it and their federative character which allows youth at all levels to take responsibilities; considering the collegiality of the various leaders, the elimination of all electioneering, and the practice of democratic centralism.

Considering the work program which the PS assigned to the Party Youth Movement, and which involves all sectors of political, cultural, social, and economic activity in the nation; considering the positive results at the national level.

Considering the weaknesses revealed by self-criticism of the youths, especially in the area of their economic activity.

Considering the international objectives of the Party Youth Movement and its already brilliant successes in this field.

Considering the great importance of the 1980's in the nation's life, as much from the economic and social point of view as the political; considering the roles of reform and continuity which belong to the youth of the Socialist Party.

Rejoices in the dynamism of the youth of the Socialist Party, attested, especially, by their recent membership drive which, in 1979, exceeded by a good margin their goal for 1983.

Takes note with satisfaction of the reform of 1975 which rests on the principles of regionalization of activities and of democratic centralism.

Is pleased with the participation in the youth movement of specialized organizations, such as those for socialist college students, students and teachers of Arabic, and finally, the pioneers.

Confirms the program of activities assigned to the movement by the Socialist Party in the political, cultural, social, and economic fields.

Takes note of the encouraging results obtained by the Party Youth Movement in the interior since the reform of 1975, especially in the political and cultural fields.

Urges the Party Youth Movement to place special emphasis on the economic activities of youth, while not neglecting the ideological education of the activists.

Congratulates the Party Youth Movement for the results it has obtained in international activities, notably in its return to the leadership of the Pan-African Youth Movement, as well as for its initiative to organize a week of solidarity with the movements.

Asks adults and youth to coordinate better their activities at the level of sections, coordination, and regional unions.

Reaffirms its determination to provide total support to the Party Youth Movement to enable youth, in the Eighties, which will be so difficult, to fulfill correctly their tasks and to be ready to take their places in good conditions.

The National Council, considering the international situation, characterized by the existence of numerous foci of tension between nations, which create a danger of world war.

Considering the present international economic situation, more and more difficult, especially for non-petroleum producing countries; considering the need for solidarity among Third World countries in the face of this difficult

situation; condemns the intervention of foreign troops in Afghanistan, asks the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from this country to enable the Afghan people to choose their leaders freely.

Asks the release of the hostages being detained at the United States Embassy in Tehran in conformity with the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

Urges the Senegalese people to take all useful measures to economize energy in all sectors of national life; rejoices in the measures taken by OPEC to limit the intolerable growth of petroleum costs for non-petroleum producing countries of the Third World; takes cognizance of the worsening of the deterioration of the terms of trade to the detriment of Third World countries, a worsening against which it raises a solemn protest to the wealthy countries.

The National Council, considering the catastrophic results of the last winter in the countries of the Sahel.

Considering the measures taken by the government for the rural sector to alleviate the unfortunate consequences of the bad harvests.

Considering the need for a concrete manifestation of international solidarity in this difficult circumstance.

Salutes the courage of the Senegalese rural dwellers in face of the difficulties born of the bad winter of 1979.

Asks the government to follow closely the situation in the Senegalese countryside, thereby to assist the rural dwellers to get through this difficult phase; rejoices in the increase in agricultural prices.

Is also pleased with the measures taken by the government for protecting the purchasing power of the workers both in the public and private sectors, by the wage increases scheduled for January and July of 1980.

Makes an appeal for international solidarity in alleviating the negative effects of the drought in the countries of the Sahel.

Congratulates Prime Minister Abdou Diouf and his government on the courage with which they are facing this difficult situation.

Expresses its firm support for the plan for economic and financial recovery put in operation by the government.

Reaffirms its recognition of the chief of state, comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, whose [activities in] international relations and activity in the nation constitute high trumps for Senegal in this period when the selfishness of nations is scarcely dissimulated.

Wishes him, at the beginning of 1980, good health, to permit him to pursue with the same constant lucidity and the same energy, the exalted task of leadership which is his.

## SECURITY FORCES ATTEMPT TO CONTROL STUDENT DISORDERS

In Cap-Vert, Sedhiou, and Kaolack

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19-20 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Secondary Schools: Situation Normal; Lycees and University: Disturbances"]

[Text] Yesterday the situation in Senegalese secondary schools and colleges in general, and in Cap-Vert in particular, was marked by a note of peace and serenity. The rounds made by our reporters confirmed that the general strike order had been observed in almost all the secondary schools of Cap-Vert. However, all the elementary schools were operating under normal conditions.

The joint meeting of college-level and secondary students was held on Thursday on the university campus and had prepared a march on the town for Friday, but this did not take place. In fact, the security forces had taken up positions around the campus to prevent any disorders. However, both groups of students remained on the campus until about 1700 hours, yesterday.

There were, nevertheless, some incidents in the course of which a student of the Lycee [secondary school] Delafosse and another from the Franco-Arab college, were slightly wounded. A woman student was also wounded and had to be hospitalized.

The security services are to be congratulated for the coolness and self-control which they displayed. However, it is to be regretted that young people, aged 14 to 16 years, opted to remain on the university campus.

For students wishing to study, courses have continued to be given in the schools, despite the order for a general strike. Withal, these courses have been the target of interference by strikers who come in force to chase off those who want to learn.

As for the rest of Senegal, it should be noted that at Sedhiou, in Casamance, a student protest movement took place. This movement must undoubtedly be ascribed to an information foul-up, since their comrades from

Ziguinchor, for whom they were organizing a solidarity rally, had already given up their strike and seemed ready to begin classes again. Attention should also be drawn to a peaceful strike at the Lycee Gaston Berger in Kaolack.

For their part, the government authorities are concerned not only with maintaining order and security but also ensuring the regular ministration of the courses in secondary schools as well as in the university. The prime minister's order to that effect is quite firm: all the schoolmasters and professors must be at their posts and give their courses.

#### Tension Subsides

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19-20 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "Vigilance and Serenity"]

[Text] It was feared yesterday that the tension which has been prevailing in Senegalese schools, would be exacerbated.

After the incidents in Ziguinchor, in which the students of the Djignabo secondary school confronted the school's administration, following the accidental death of a student, and the materiel destruction which occurred as a result, everyone was in a highly emotional state. The university and secondary school students of Dakar felt that they should engage in an act of solidarity on behalf of their comrades. The authorities are responsible for maintaining order, come what may. It was inevitable that there should be a confrontation, but it ended well. Just as on the day before, looting was expected to take place in the town, near the traffic lights. However, the worst was avoided thanks to an alert and vigilant security service, blending firmness with understanding. The march on the town, which was to be the high point of the students' confrontation, did not take place. At precisely that time, perfect calm reigned throughout the whole territory. Even in Ziguinchor, where the whole thing began, things took on their accustomed every-day appearance. If the lycee has not reopened its doors to students who have no thought other than to take up their courses anew, everyone agrees in thinking that the decision to open is not far off.

Even in Dakar, where the waves of student ill humor were coldly received, one could not overlook the attitude of the professors who, with just a few exceptions, were all at their posts in the secondary schools and colleges. In some places, the courses moved forward normally, although there was a noticeable reduction in attendance. This was not caused by a unanimous wish for absenteeism but rather to brigades of striking students who forced their classmates out of the lecture halls. With the anticipated intervention of their parents, it may be expected that the tension will diminish and that the task of the security services will be considerably lightened.

It remains for Senegal to assess the consequences of these disorders and upsets in the nation's life. For the time being, they are minimal, if not

nil. However, honesty requires the acknowledgement that the country cannot indefinitely afford the luxury of this kind of irresponsibility, this lack of conscience, this manner of allowing things to take their own course. At all times, in all matters, we must be reasonable, that is to say, we must keep a sense of proportion, of limits, know the extent to which we can go, beyond the bounds of which the damage is grave. We must undoubtedly recognize and salute the serenity and cool-headedness of the security force and the population who, for 3 days, showed absolute calm and perfect self-control. But we must also and at the same time express our surprise at the tendency to excesses and lack of control of the students of both secondary and university level, who precisely because of their status should be more reasonable and better appreciate the situation. That is, unless their reaction is no more than the visible part of the iceberg, and that the exercise of force, to which the government submitted itself, a government of other men, does not represent a stage in the wish for destabilization, the final objective of which would be the end of democracy and liberty.

#### Ziguinchor Calm, Disorders in Dakar

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jan 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Dakar--Whereas calm appears to have returned to Ziguinchor (LE MONDE 13-14 Jan 80), student agitation seems to have been on the increase in the capital. In fact, secondary school and college level students have announced a march on the center of the town for Friday, 18 January. Since Thursday morning, all the secondary schools in Dakar have been on strike, and they have dragged along with them some of the elementary schools as well. The pupils of the latter have spread through the main streets of the city, stoning shopwindows and vehicles, principally the municipality's buses. During the day, the students joined their juniors. What is more, a 72-hour university strike and a march on Dakar were planned.

The return of President Senghor, who decided to prolong his "working visit" to Italy by a short stay in Paris (until Saturday), is awaited by his collaborators. The Senegalese leaders discreetly asked Mr Alain Poher, president of the Senate, to postpone sine die the official visit he was to make to Dakar beginning on Sunday.

#### Students Protest Police Repression

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] In a communique issued Thursday 17 January in Paris, the Association of Senegalese Students in France protested against "brutal police repression and the use of force as well as firearms," in the course of the secondary school protest on 11 January at Ziguinchor. The communique refers to four deaths of students, whereas news from Dakar cited one death and several wounded.

## Gendarmes Contain Dakar Strike

Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Special Correspondent Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] Dakar--Several thousand students were gathered at the University of Dakar on Friday, 18 January, ready to march on the center of the Senegalese capital city. However, the two processions they had formed on the huge campus were never able to leave the site: they ran into a solid security cordon made up of gendarmes and mobile guards whose orders were to prevent access to the city and so circumvent a repetition of the incidents which had occurred 8 days earlier, at Ziguinchor, in the southern part of the country (LE MONDE 13-14 January). At the end of the day, when the majority of the protesters were still on the campus, no confrontation had occurred.

The students' march on Dakar was to be the crowning point of several days' strike on the part of secondary school and college students, in solidarity with their comrades from Casamance, where the events of 11 January had left one protester dead and several wounded. The students rallied to the movement and in addition to better living conditions, initially called for by the younger group, on Friday they added new claims such as for "democratic freedoms," the right of association, etc.

For the time being, at all events, their undertaking seems to be provisionally doomed to failure for a number of reasons. In the first place, the teachers denied having encouraged the claims of the students, undoubtedly to preserve a trade union right since they resumed their ties to the union only recently. The authorities, for their part, drawing on the lessons of the precedent set by Ziguinchor, where the forces of order had allowed the situation to deteriorate, took the necessary measures to avoid having the center of Dakar disrupted by the agitation.

Finally, and above all, the surge of violence noted in Ziguinchor apparently stemmed from the corrupt practices of a lycee headmaster. Instead of calming the strike situation, the local authorities had allowed it to deteriorate into a brutally repressed riot. However, there is nothing to indicate that the secondary school and university level agitation is based on a general feeling of malaise.

Nonetheless, the fear of any resemblance between what occurred in Senegal and what might happen in Central Africa induced the Senegalese leaders, in the absence of President Senghor, who is currently in France, to avoid any further confrontations, while remaining in control of events. No one knows yet whether the strike will abate quickly enough to allow for the progressive reopening of the schools next week. Withal, on Friday, the security forces deployed around the Dakar University campus were already allowing small groups of protesters to return to their respective homes, suggesting that easing of the situation was underway.

MINISTER REJECTS PRICE ANALYSIS OF OPPOSITION PAPER

Dakar LE SOLEIL In French 2-3 Feb 80 pp 1,3

[Article by Ousmane Seck, Minister of Finances and Economy: "The Truth on the Evolution of Prices and the Cost of Living"]

[Excerpts] In an article entitled "Poverty of the Senegalese People," published in No 18, November-December 1979, of the daily TAXAW, Mr Alymana Bathily presents an analysis of the evolution of prices in Senegal between 1973 and 1979. The conclusions of this article are very pessimistic with respect to the evolution of the purchasing power of urban and rural workers. Fortunately for our country and for our urban and rural populations, it is easy to demonstrate that these conclusions are the result of a misinterpretation by the author. In fact, the rates of increase of the cost of living which he has used are without any common measure with the evolution of the indices published by the Office of Statistics and to which, strangely enough, he is referring.

I shall not waste my time on a discussion of these conclusions which, for the sake of the cause, are based on figures which are obviously wrong; my remarks will be aimed at restoring correct figures in the most important areas where the recent history of Senegal's economy, especially with regard to prices, has been unfortunately tampered with.

1. Cost of Living Increase

The article maintains that, based on official statistics, the cost of living increase between December 1973 and December 1977 has been 71.5 percent and that this increase has reached 87.9 percent at least between December 1973 and January 1979.

In the present period of general inflation, price increases are naturally the lot of today's economies, especially those of developing countries.

Nevertheless, the evolution of the cost of living in Senegal has been less marked during the past years than the author of the article says. In fact, while it is true that the consumer's price index for a family in an African environment (on a sliding basis = 100 in 1967) has increased by 71.5 percent

overall between 1973 and 1977, the fixed basis index now calculated by the Office of Statistics has increased only by 3.9 percent between December 1977 and January 1979, not by 16.4 percent as stated in TAXAW.

It is true that with the international 1973 economic crisis, the fourfold increase in oil prices and the resulting galloping inflation, Senegal has not been immune from a surge in prices: after the freeze on prices was removed, the cost of living increased by 16.7 percent in 1974 and 30.6 percent in 1975, i.e. 52.4 percent within two years. However, through a continued policy of price stabilization, the government has ensured a return to less unusual evolution rates: thus, the cost of living increased only by 2.7 percent in 1976, 9.6 percent in 1977 and 2.1 percent in 1978 (between January 1978 and January 1979), i.e. only 14.9 percent in three years.

The conclusions to be drawn from this analysis of price evolution do not have to be as alarmist as those of TAXAW. As a matter of fact, the theoretical hourly wage, the minimum living wage, i.e. the wage to be paid to an unmarried worker living in Dakar, has remained consistently below the inter-occupational guaranteed minimum wage between 1974 and 1977. In spite of the increase in prices, it amounted on the average to only 106.44 francs in 1977 as against 63.62 in 1973 (i.e. a 67.3 percent increase), compared with 107.05 francs for the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage. So, the cost of living in Senegal has increased between 1973 and 1978, and that is normal, but it is inaccurate to infer that it has caused a fundamental destabilization of family budgets. The author of the article should have complemented his analysis by a list of the many concrete measures taken by the government to protect the purchasing power of workers.

## 2. Wage Increases and Purchasing Power Protection

The increase in wage income has made it possible to increase or maintain the purchasing power of most workers. The lowest wages were increased by 60 percent in 1974 and 34 percent in January 1980, i.e. they have more than doubled which is far in excess of recorded price increases and shows a considerable improvement of the purchasing power of the most disadvantaged workers. Our objective of social justice has been at the basis of these wage increases since, in fact, the purchasing power of the average worker has been maintained while that of the lowest wages has been markedly improved thanks to a redistribution process carefully articulated by the public powers.

The examples of the Senegalese midwife and farmer given in Mr Alymana Bathily's article are hypothetical; their hypothetical income and budget structures have been chosen to justify a conclusion arrived at beforehand, without consideration for the organic composition of the couple (or family) to which the midwife or the farmer belongs. In fact, objective studies should indicate the income structure; it is through thorough and scientifically evaluated studies that the composition of the "market basket" of urban and rural

inhabitants can be determined; it is on the basis of the objective results of such analyses, which the article does not take into account, that it is possible to determine to what extent family budgets are contained within tight income limits. The midwife may have a husband whose income is equal to hers, and the evolution of the farmer's income should take into account the structure of the farm, the cost of production factors and productivity, rather than just the proceeds from the public sales of produce.

Finally, I would like to point out that, according to the market basket for the theoretical hourly wages, it has been proved that urban spending of the most disadvantaged is below the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage: that was true in 1977, it is still true in January 1980. All necessary studies will be made to shed more light on this area of concern to the government, namely the adjustment of urban and rural incomes and prices.

I now would advise the author of the article, who shows some interest in statistics--for which he is to be commended--to get interested in all statistics and to refer to the results and evaluation of the survey of "family budgets" which is to be published by the Office of Statistics.

I would like to remind him that this is the best way for him not to be mistaken and to give his readers an accurate view of the economic realities of our country. Is it necessary to recall that international specialists as well as the most demanding leftist newspapers have acknowledged that our statistics are among the most scientific in Africa?

### 3. Peanut Price Equalization

Mr Alymana Bathily states that between the 1976-1977 and the 1978-1979 campaigns the profits of ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] amounted to 134 billion CFA francs. I wish that our continued efforts at reorganization and God's help would make this true in coming years. For the time being, I would like to point out that, contrary to the calculations on which this statement is based, ONCAD's profit is not the difference between the purchasing price and the selling price of the seeds. The author does not account for any expenses and costs for services: shipping, management, storage, wages. I am surprised that one can write on economic matters without taking such items into consideration.

In addition, his calculation table shows a variation in the purchasing price of peanuts from 40.5 francs per kilo in 1976-1977 to only 37.8 francs in 1977-1978 and 41.7 francs in 1978-1979, while for all this period the actual price paid by ONCAD to the producer remained fixed at 41.50 francs per kilo. Thus, ONCAD's implied selling price for the seed, as calculated from the same table, increases from 112.4 francs per kilo in 1976-1977, to 121.85 and 140 francs respectively in 1977-1978 and 1978-1979, while in fact the selling price to oil manufacturers has never exceeded the maximum price of 70 francs per kilo, in the shell, which it reached in 1978: the average price was 63.7 francs in 1979. It should also be noted that, in

in addition to the scheduled fee paid to ONCAD to cover the expenses it incurs in marketing peanuts, the selling price also includes an amount for price equalization which is paid to the Price Equalization and Stabilization Fund (CPSP).

ONCAD's profit as calculated by the TAXAW article does not reflect any consistent facts: it is based on solicited data and an erroneous method of calculation. In fact, it is not ONCAD's job to make a profit on peanuts. But CPSP actually and consistently deducts an amount earmarked for peanut price equalization.

However, this deduction does not amount by far to the 134 billions reported for the three campaigns 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979. In 1979, the positive peanut price equalization amounted to a total of 5.8 billions. To "give proof that this surplus has been reinvested to the farmers' benefit," I shall add that, during that same 1979 year, CPSP has given the agricultural program 4.1 billions in subsidies; more specifically, it has given respectively 1.7 billions and 300 millions for cotton and millet production. This, of course, is only a limited presentation which should suffice to shed light on the operations of CPSP questioned in the article.

#### 4. Economic Independence

The author of the article states that the degradation of the purchasing power is the result of "a situation of total dependence toward foreign countries" which he characterizes as the obligation of importing industrial and agricultural products, and the control of our industries by French capital. He does not provide any figures nor any evidence in support of his statement. I shall say only that an increase in importations is not a criteria of economic dependence: besides, the increase in importations of industrial durable goods is a very positive factor in Senegal's economy. What we ought to reduce to a certain extent is our importations of food products, and we have done just that although this fact is concealed by appearances.

As a matter of fact, the proportion of food products in our total importations has consistently decreased from 36.3 percent in 1966 to 23.5 percent in 1975 and 20 percent in 1977, in spite of the population increases and the drought cycle which has perturbed our agricultural production. During the same period, the importations of industrial durable goods and semi-finished products have increased respectively from 11.3 percent in 1966 to 20.8 percent in 1977, and from 11.1 percent in 1966 to 21.9 percent in 1977.

What about French control over Senegal's production capital? Let us talk about it.

In 1960, the share of the French in investments was 85 percent. In 1978, it had decreased to 50-55 percent, while that of the Senegalese had increased from 10 to 30 percent.

Based on recent estimates by the Ministry of Economy and Finances resulting from a detailed analysis of companies' accounts, the share of French interests in our economy has decreased from nearly 80 percent in 1962 to 40 percent now. This decrease has been to the advantage of our nationals and of the Senegalese state whose share in domestic capital has increased from a ridiculously low level at the time of independence (maybe 5 percent) to 40 percent at present. There are still considerable French capitals in Senegal (due to historical facts), but figures are eloquent. Little by little, without any demagoguery, in an atmosphere of serenity and through responsible decisions, Senegal is operating a diversification of its international partners; it has given its citizens access to economic responsibilities and prepared them for these responsibilities.

I would like to comment on another error in the TAXAW article. The author states that "in 1975, ... the profits of 5 of the 29 large French companies which dominate the Senegalese economy, amounted to 65.5 billion CFA francs." The author is careful not to quote his sources for such a surprising statement. According to the results of the general census of activities in 1975, made by the National Development Studies Company (SONED) in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and the Office of Statistics, the net cumulative fiscal result of the modern sector did not exceed 24 billions.

In conclusion, I would like to make a remark which occurred to me while reading the opposition press over the past months.

In recent issues of ANDE SOPI and TAXAW, "economic analyses" betray an internationalism which suffers from an alienating simplification. You could put it that way: the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank represent imperialism; the only valid model is the centralized, state-controlled economy as it is practiced by totalitarian democracies in Eastern Europe.

With respect to the first point, I can state with confidence that neither the International Monetary Fund nor the World Bank are carriers of imperialism. If they were, we would have to say that the UN, which brings together all independent countries in the world, is also an imperialist organization since the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) are part of the UN system. These two institutions which resulted from the famous Bretton-Woods conference, play an essential role in financing development and regulating international economic relations, especially the adjustment process during periods when international monetary relations are perturbed.

The member countries--which adhere freely--are represented in their deliberative organs. They provide assistance to countries who ask them to do so

after a joint agreement has been reached on the conditions of such an intervention. The Senegalese government is rightly pleased with the perfect and beneficial cooperation which exists between our country and these institutions. Such cooperation--needless to say--does not detract from our free will and our perfect independence in making decisions.

With respect to the second point, I would like to underline the danger that there is in choosing a given model, especially when we do not know a thing about its internal dynamics. The centralized economy adopted by Eastern countries is not convincing. African countries very similar to ours have tried it. The results have always been catastrophic: waste, deficit, corruption, unemployment, delayed or discontinued production, and a fancy monetary system have been the rewards of those who were too eager to imitate after briefly reading a few "bibles" written especially for them....

In this analysis, each word has its importance. Each word shows that painful realities may be concealed behind the mirage created by models. This is why, more than ever, we must apply the golden rule which our country has adopted: "To be open to the outside, but to think by and for ourselves."

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## RHODESIA VOTE SERIOUSLY AFFECTS CONSTELLATION CONCEPT

*Independent* (Johannesburg) in English 6 Mar 80 p. 6

[Editorial: "After Rhodesia"]

[10-11]

THE MUGABE victory is going to have serious repercussions on the Prime Minister's plan for a constellation of Southern African States.

South Africa had hoped that Rhodesia, under a re-elected Muzorewa Government, would form part of the constellation.

Now, under Mr Mugabe, Rhodesian membership is out.

The last thing Mr Mugabe would do is be openly associated with South Africa in any geographical alignment.

Indeed, President Kaunda is already suggesting a constellation of seven African States as a counter to South Africa's link-up.

This alliance is something Mr Mugabe is more likely to join, if not immediately, then in time.

You might say: Well, if Rhodesia is not in the constellation, so what? However, that would be a very short-sighted view.

South Africa must have Black States, which are not in its orbit, as members if the constellation is to have any credibility as a Southern African grouping.

But Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have shown no desire to join the constellation up till now, and Rhodesia's abstention would make them even less inclined to do so.

Besides, no non-South African Black country will want to be in any formal grouping with South Africa

when the Republic (after South West Africa) will be the next, and chief, target for "liberation".

This means that the whole concept will have to be rethought to determine what the constellation is, should be, and can achieve.

As we see it, our objectives will have to be more limited. Perhaps coming down to no more than a confederation of our own Black States and South Africa.

In some ways, this lesser concept would not be a bad thing, since we must resolve our problems within the boundaries of South Africa.

Like the question of dual citizenship for people of the homelands who work in "White" South Africa, the reallocation of land to make the ex-homelands more viable and better-grouped territories, and the future of the urban Blacks (municipalities, city States, and so on) within a new geopolitical dispensation.

Indeed, Rhodesia means that we shall have to strive more urgently for solutions to our racial and regional problems.

Since, despite the euphoria which is now descending on many people because of Mr Mugabe's conciliatory statements, the Marxist battle to "free" South Africa must inevitably be intensified.

The Mugabe win has also had serious reverberations on the local scene. Judging from the reaction of many of

our Blacks, they see in the Mugabe victory confirmation that the terror movements will be able to achieve a similar victory in South Africa.

### **False view**

This false view will encourage the more radical leaders to step up their demands.

In this they will be helped by the liberal Press, which will use Rhodesia as confirmation that there must be radical change, including power sharing, equal citizenship rights, the end of segregation, and so on if we are to avoid the same fate as Rhodesia.

The fact that the situation in South Africa is not the same as in pre-Mugabe or post-Mugabe Rhodesia will not be acknowledged.

Nevertheless, one must accept that the Mugabe win will embolden our local Black radicals — and will encourage the revolutionary forces outside and within the country to intensify their attacks.

As the Cillie commission has shown, we are constantly in danger of an explosion like that in Soweto in 1976, and we shall have to ensure that conditions are such that no match is available to set the townships alight again.

To achieve this, we must get rid of those forms of discrimination which agitators exploit against us, and we must remove other causes of grievance as well.

Thus, we must not only revise our ideas about our neighbours, but our ideas about our own Black people.

It is a formidable task that will tax the strength and ingenuity of even such a formidable Prime Minister as Mr P W Botha.

Apartheid is ingrained in the way of life of this country, making change difficult to accomplish.

To complicate matters, Rhodesia will harden the feelings of many Whites against any change at all.

One can see in Mr Botha's own party a growing, though not yet openly expressed, resistance to some of the directions being taken by the Government.

There is also a White backlash, especially among people on the platteland and in working-class constituencies.

Yet now is the time when there should be no clinging to the status quo but an honest and determined effort to bring about a socio-political dispensation that will keep South African Blacks on the side of peaceful, rather than revolutionary, change.

Not that we believe we should hand the country over to Black rule because, as Rhodesia supposedly shows, that will happen in the end anyway.

Under no circumstances would the White electorate support or allow such an abdication of White sovereignty to take place.

We must work out a system that can enable Whites, Blacks and Browns to live side by side, with the full social, economic and political aspirations of all being met.

This means that instead of a unitary State, we must find our future in a federal/confederal system. And quickly at that.

Finally, the lesson of Rhodesia is that we must involve ourselves in a total strategy — and one that does not deal with crises on an ad hoc but on a medium and long-term basis.

Alas, we backed the wrong horse in Rhodesia, but more than that, did not recognise the power of the "liberation" forces to win via the ballot box what they could not achieve militarily.

### **Caught again**

Rhodesia has shown that to a large extent we have again been caught in a situation in which we were outmanoeuvred and out-thought.

There will be claims that we agreed to a new election only because this is

what the White Rhodesian leaders wanted, or because we had assurances from Mrs Margaret Thatcher about Britain's real intention (which was to ensure an outcome that would put Mr Nkomo into a coalition with the Bishop in order to exclude Mr Mugabe).

However, we have experienced similar situations and promises in the past. We should have insisted that there be no new election and that the Tories fulfilled their pledges to recognise the Muzorewa Government.

Be that as it may, we shall have to rethink our strategies in relation to countries and events on our borders. We shall also have to resume the initiative we have mainly lost in Southern Africa if we are not to become sitting ducks for the Marxists.

Yes, we have a lot to think about. And time is not necessarily on our side if we are to reach, and implement, the right decisions.

DONS OFFICIAL GIVES EVIDENCE ON SOVIET THREAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 80 p 13

[Text] Cape Town--The Soviet-bloc aimed at overthrowing the White political, economic and social order in South Africa and replacing it with a Black communist state, a senior assistant secretary of the department of national security said in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr S Meyer, head of Section B, whose task includes the evaluation and research of Black subversion and undermining in South Africa, was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission, which is conducting an inquiry into reporting of Defence Force and Police matters.

He said all his evidence was extracted from documents and reports used to compile the Prime Minister's annual intelligence evaluation.

He said no country in the world faced such a long term and internationally representative onslaught as South Africa.

In this confrontation, the interests of Whites were continuously being played off against the interests of blacks.

In the process, South Africa's peoples were being subjected to intensive propaganda campaigns which were continually increasing.

Both internal and external pressure groups aimed at changing the status quo by igniting a spirit of resistance which could move them to revolt.

One of the main aims of the Soviet bloc was the violent and revolutionary destruction of the White political, economic and social order in South Africa and the creation of a Black state based on Marxist/Leninist principles.

Mr Meyer gave a brief resume of the history of the Communist Party, and other Black Power groups active in and against South Africa.

After this, his evidence was heard in camera.--SAPA.

## HEUNIS ANNOUNCES TRANSPORT FARES, SALARY INCREASES

## Details of Increases

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

**CAPE TOWN. — Shock across-the-board increases in all Railways' tariffs and fares and affecting all sectors of the South African economy, were announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis.**

Delivering his first Railway Budget, Mr Heunis introduced a budget which will affect items ranging from fresh food to petrol, from livestock to ore and minerals.

It includes a 15 percent increase in tariffs and fares for daily commuters to a 20 percent increase in internal air fares and an extra-ordinary increase of 25 percent in Blue Train fares.

Observers pointed out that the Railway Budget, which becomes effective on April 1, would have a cost spiralling

effect on almost every household item as well as commodities such as vehicles, clothes and general hardware.

Mr Heunis said it was the first such increase since April 1, 1978, and that he had to find the additional revenue to cover an additional expenditure of R357,45 million.

First and Second class rail passenger tariffs will increase by 15 percent and Third class by 10 percent.

The transportation of petrol is up 3,8 percent and diesel, 4,1 percent.

Transport tariffs on all basic food items will be increased by an average of 12,2 percent.

All road transport tariffs for passengers will increase 12,7 percent, while Port dues rise by 18 percent.

Mr Heunis, announced a general average increase in salaries for White railway workers of 12,7 percent, plus a bonus equal to one month's salary.

Those who earn less than R5 338 annually will receive

higher increases. All non-Whites will receive higher increases than 12,7 percent to close the 'salary gap'.

Blacks, who earn R120 or more, will, for the first time, be given a special medical scheme. Contributions will be R1.50 per month.

All railway pensioners' annuities will be increased by 10 percent as from April 1.

Mr Heunis said the Railways were ready to synchronise adequately with the State's policies — particularly in regard to economic policies and strategies in relation to growth, employment, inflation and co-ordination of and setting priorities for infrastructural development.

He said the Railways were also to step in with expertise and facilities should an emergency arises outside the Railways' normal transport functions.

Railway workshops went into full military production during the Second World War. and should the need arise it could happen again.

## Other Figures

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] Electrification 'Speeding Up'

THE South African Railways was speeding up its electrification programme, Mr Heunis said.

"In the light of the rising costs of liquid fuels and the uncertainty of availability, electric power has now become more cost competitive and a more secure alternative," he said when introducing the Railways Budget for 1980-81.

"The Railways' direct contribution to the country's efforts towards reducing reliance on imported fuels is reflected in the fact that on completion of this programme some 85 percent of its gross ton kilometres will be derived from coal-based energy — electrification 80 percent and steam five percent.

"The cost and strategic benefits to the rest of the country are incalculable."

His department, in collaboration with the CSIR, was conducting extensive tests with alternative internal combustion fuel mixtures.

"Various mixtures involving diesel with naphtha, ethanol or methanol, and petrol with ethanol or methanol, have been tested and the results so far have been highly promising."

The airline was also effect-

ing fuel economies — resorting to steeper climbs to attain economic operating height more quickly, flying at the most economic speed and altitude for the aircraft type, reducing ground idling time, and consolidating and rationalising frequencies.

The policy on fleet composition had paid handsome dividends.

"In all other branches of the service — particularly also in the road transport and harbour services and in the workshops — fuel economy measures are being applied or tested."

Because of the important impact of the national transport system on the economy in general, the determination of policy demanded the closest cooperation between the Administration and the private sector.

The strategic importance of the transport infrastructure also demanded that, while the Railways was not part of the Public Service, there should be adequate synchronisation between the SAR and the State.

The Minister said that because 84 percent of the annual 680-million rail passengers were commuters, he was paying special attention to commuter problems.

## Bay Projects Progress

The combined Foreign exchange earnings of the Richards Bay and Sishen-Saldanha Bay projects by the end of 1979 was R1 650-m, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Introducing the Railway Budget, Mr Heunis said that in 1976/77, the first year of operation of the coal scheme, the tonnage conveyed by rail amounted to under 6,8-m tons.

In the first 10 months of last year over 18-m tons were recorded — a yearly equivalent of about 21,7-m tons.

## Five Percent Growth Rate

All economic indicators pointed to an anticipated growth rate of "slightly more than five percent" in 1980/81, Mr Heunis said.

"Encouraging signs are

that the tempo at which inflation has been rising is now slowing down, while a repetition of the fuel price rises of last year is not foreseen for 1980/81.

## R4 028-m Revenue Expected

SAR expected about R4 028-million in revenue for 1980/81, said Mr Heunis.

This is an increase of R381-m or 10,4 percent, compared with the revised estimate for 1979/80.

"Expenditure on the other hand, including appropriations, is estimated at R4 385,5-m in 1980/81, some R601,6-m or 15,9 percent more than the revised estimate for 1979/80, which will leave a shortfall of R357,45-m.

The rise in the working expenditure mainly resulted from an expected increase of R306-m in labour costs.

Apart from a small rise in the labour account, as a result of the expected increase in traffic and maintenance work, additional provision to the extent of R285-m was made for the proposed general salary and wage increases with effect from April 1, 1980, the payment of the

service bonus, as well as higher contributions to the Superannuation Fund and increased annuities for pensioners.

"In addition, the fuel account is expected to rise by R85-m and other consumable stores by R100-m.

"Depreciation contributions will be increased by R85-m, while interest on capital is estimated to be about R37-m more than in 1979/80."

On the other hand, the Appropriation Account was decreased by R25-m.

"In view of the emphasis on the acceleration of growth, and the limitation of factors that could put further pressure on the rate of inflation, it was decided to decrease the Administration's contribution from revenue to the gross capital programme from 12,5 percent in 1979/80, to 9,4 percent in 1980/81," Mr Heunis said.

CSO: 4420

OPINIONS FAVORING, OPPOSING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

In Favor of Power Plant

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Jan 80 p 25

[Text] The erection of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station is justified for economic and security considerations, according to R. P. A. Myburg, Western Cape District director of EVKOM [Electricity Supply Commission], in a statement he made in Capetown yesterday. Myburg, who spoke at the Summer School of the University of Capetown, said that most of the electric power in South Africa is generated in Eastern Transvaal and Northern Free State. In order to supply electric power to the coastal regions it is therefore necessary to install long transmission lines.

The result of having to conduct electric power by means of such transmission lines is that about 12 percent of the power is dissipated. In addition, there is the danger that the line may be sabotaged, struck by lightning or suffer damage in other ways.

In the future, it will become impossible to build power stations near coal fields for the purpose of supplying power to the entire country, according to Myburg. There is not enough water in these regions. Moreover, this would cause serious pollution there. A large power station deposits about 10 million tons of carbonic acid into the atmosphere.

A coal type power plant which is as big as the Koeberg nuclear power plant would cost a lot of money. Such a power station would consume 16,000 metric tons of coal daily. This means that 14 trainloads, each consisting of 35 wagons, would have to be transported to Capetown every day.

In the long run, nuclear electric power is cheaper than that generated by coal. Moreover there is much less danger of pollution than in the case of coal-fired power stations.

## No Advantage in Nuclear Power

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaners 1 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] All development of nuclear power must be halted because it holds no actual advantage for South Africa; moreover, it holds a great deal of danger for the public. This was the opinion expressed by W. Robb, a lecturer on economy at the University of Capetown, in a statement he made yesterday at the university's Summer School.

Although it would be expensive to transport coal to Capetown, it would be necessary to invest just as much money in the enrichment of uranium and for the storage of nuclear waste material. It would be cheaper to install long transmission lines from Transvaal to Capetown than to build the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant.

Although it appears that coal is more expensive than uranium, the price of uranium will be increasing faster than that of coal because of the complicated system of enrichment which is necessary for uranium.

Coal is the best short-term solution for the generation of electric power. It must be employed until technology is advanced far enough for the economic utilization of wind and sun energy.

If the development of nuclear power is continued, the physical fitness of future generations will be damaged, according to Robb.

7964

CSO: 4408

## BRIEFS

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERY--A huge cache of Russian arms explosives has been found in a township near Springs. The haul includes AK-47 assault rifles, automatic hand carbines, RPG-7 rockets and rocket launchers, grenades, explosives and large quantities of ammunition. The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange said yesterday the discovery was made by the Security Police. "The weapons were neatly packed in canvas and buried when detectives pounced after an intensive investigation." A spokesman for the police's directorate of public relations said the weapons were new. Also found were several piles of pamphlets from the banned African National Congress. The spokesman said the discovery of the weapons had direct links with the ANC's campaign against South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 p 1]

DEFECTIONS TO MULDER--Bloemfontein.--The National Party which is opposed by both the HNP and Dr Connie Mulder NCP in the forthcoming parliamentary by-election in Fauresmith, took a severe jolt yesterday when two of their most prominent members quit to join Dr Mulder. Mr Jan Venter, NP chairman of the Jacobsdal District Council, resigned and has been elected chairman of the NCP branch in the Free State town. Another recruit for the NCP is Mr Kep Badenhorst of Postmasburg, where Dr Mulder won a motion of confidence at an NCP meeting last week. Mr Badenhorst resigned as NP leader of the Kuruman district council to join Dr Mulder. Their joining the NCP was confirmed by Mr Sarel Reinecke, general secretary of the party yesterday. Dr Mulder, former Minister of Information, confirmed this week that his party's executive has agreed in principle to contest the vacant Fauresmith seat. The NP candidate, Koffiefontein farmer Mr Flippie Olivier, has expressed concern over the growing support for the HNP and NCP in Fauresmith. Dr Mulder will address no less than three meetings in the constituency and Bloemfontein next week.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 p 3]

SASOL TWO PRODUCTION--The first of seven Synthol reactors at the Sasol Two plant at Secunda has started producing crude oil; full production is anticipated towards the end of 1981. Making the announcement at Secunda yesterday, Mr J. A. Stegmann, managing director of Sasol Limited, said:

"Today is an important day for Sasol and South Africa. We are now firmly moving towards greater independence from imported crude oil." A refinery constructed on the Sasol Two site is expected to be operational within two months. Until this time, the crude oil now being produced will be stored at the site. While the Sasol One plant manufactures more than 120 products, its counterpart will concentrate on only 15--with fuel the top priority. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 p 9]

ARABS BUY PROPERTY--Johannesburg--Rumors that Arab investors have invested millions of rand in exclusive properties in South Africa have been confirmed, according to a report by the South African Broadcasting Corporation's television broadcast of last evening. Mrs Aida Geffin, a real estate agent, stated in an interview that the buyers are mostly from Iraq and Iran. However, her real estate agency does not know why the Arabs are purchasing these exclusive properties. "They do not make their residences in these properties, but return to Europe," she stated, adding that evidently they are buying the property for investment purposes. Between 4 and 5 million rand have already been invested by the Arabs in about 9 to 12 houses in the vicinity of Johannesburg. The latest house to be sold went for 1 million rand, according to Mrs Geffin. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Feb 80 p 2] 7964

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## TRADERS REPORTED OVERCHARGING FOR KENYAN PRESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Feb 80 p 10

[Text]

UGANDANS eager for publications are today under the mercy of greedy traders who force them to buy the DAILY NATION at 10/- per copy and the SUNDAY NATION at 20/- per copy and sometimes even more. The two Nation Ltd. publications cost 1/40 and 1/80, respectively in Kenya.

But the new government-appointed publications distributor, Twende Mbele, Co. Ltd., will make sure this exploitative habit is stopped forthwith. This was said by the company's chairman, Mr. Keesi Kyaligonza Adyeri, at the weekend.

The Office of the President in Kampala has allowed Twende Mbele to spend Sh. 1.2 million in foreign currency to supply Uganda with foreign publications, including the Kenya dailies, weeklies and magazines which, Mr. Adyeri, said, were "very popular" with Ugandans.

Twende Mbele, which is already supplying Ugandan papers to Kenya, said Ugandans were trying to revive their reading habits which were submerged for eight years by Idi Amin.

But greedy traders are cashing

in on the scarcity of good periods in Uganda by selling *Drum* at 50/-, said the Nairobi-based chairman.

For the smooth distribution of the publications in Uganda, Mr. Adyeri has divided the country into four operational zones, each to be served by a pick-up.

Four vans will run between Kampala and the towns in given zones, while one van will operate in Kenya.

The van in Kenya is to collect overseas publications from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Kenyan ones from the city and take them to Busia.

The company is also planning to widen its activities to supply Uganda with other essential items such as office and educational requirements. It will also supply them with agricultural, transport, industrial, musical and household needs, said Mr. Adyeri who has been in distribution business for more than 15 years.

●A Ugandan government crisis over the dismissal of former Internal Affairs Minister Paulo Muwanga two weeks ago, has been resolved by giving him the Labour portfolio, members of Uganda's National Consultative Council have said.

They said the NCC, Uganda's interim parliament, had approved the proposal on Friday.

CSO: 4420

SPECULATION ON THIRD WAR IN SHABA

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Feb 80 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Is the Specter of a Third War in Shaba a Reality or a Maneuver?"]

[Text] A series of diplomatic pressures are said to have recently made it possible for Kinshasa to foil a plot fomented by Zairian opponents from the Congolese territory. Citing sources close to President Mobutu and the minister of defense, on Tuesday, 12 February, the AFP reported that Gizenza (a refugee in Angola), Mbumba (former chief of the Congolese National Liberation Front, FNLC, a refugee in Guinea-Bissau), and Olenza (a refugee in the Congo), with the help of Western mercenaries and thousands of Cubans, were preparing to attack Zairian garrisons from their camps, located in the Congo, when Brazzaville, yielding to Zairian pressures, are said to have ended their maneuvers.

The Congolese have always denied the presence of these rebels on their land. The decision that was announced on 4 February by General Mobutu to confine the Zairian soldiers to their barracks (LE MONDE, 6 February) all the same was probably linked with the fear of an attack from the Congolese territory. The weekly, NEWSWEEK, also "disclosed" that, after it saw a camp in the Congo that harbored "800 Cubans and 2,800 Zairian rebels," the Zairian authorities immediately alerted the French, American, and Belgian intelligence services.

The Belgian minister of foreign affairs said that he "did not know anything about this," and the Zairian opposition in exile characterized it as "pure fabrication" in behalf of the "specter of the fear brandished by Mobutu, in order to justify the military aid that he is getting ready to request of the West."

For Kinshasa which, since the second war in Shaba (1978), has been pursuing, at the request of its French, American, and Belgian protectors, a policy of reconciliation with its neighbors, the most thorny matter remains in

fact that of the Shaba rebels who fled after the Franco-Belgian military intervention in Kolwezi. These rebels belong to the Lunda ethnic group, located astride the borders of Zaire, of Angola, and of Zambia. In the past, some of them had joined the ranks of Nkomo's ZAPU, whose rear bases were located--and still are located--in Zambia and in Angola. When an agreement was reached on Rhodesia, in December 1979, Nkomo regained Salisbury; and most of the Zairians of the ZAPU, not very tempted by the Rhodesian venture, regrouped in the northern part of Zambia that is adjacent to Shaba, their place of origin.

In 1978, other FNLC rebels had also withdrawn to this uncontrolled region of the "three borders." It was probably a question of 4 to 5,000 armed men, if one relies on the estimates of Jean Tschombe, son of the late Moise Tschombe, who has remained in exile in Brussels, in spite of recently established contacts--without success, it is true--with President Mobutu, who received him in January in Kinshasa. But these figures are challenged by both Zairians and Western diplomats, who speak of a few hundred men.

If one believes General Mobutu, himself, direct contacts were established in Lumumbashi (principal city of Shaba) between his own adviser for security affairs and the military chiefs of the FNLC, which had directed the 1977 and 1978 Shaba rebellions. A meeting, which was held at the beginning of the year and in which Mobutu personally participated, is said to have been sufficiently fruitful for a detente to be begun. "After the interview, we had them escorted to the border, to ensure their safety," the Zairian president told us this past week at the time of a tour of Kasai.

#### To Divert Attention

Since Luanda and Kinshasa have put in practice, since the second conflict in Shaba, an agreement of peaceful coexistence that made it possible for them to proceed to the exchange of tens of thousands of refugees, one can hardly see what interest Brazzaville would have in encouraging plots against Kinshasa. To be sure, the Congolese receive Soviet and Cuban military aid, while their Zairian neighbors have entrusted the training of their army to the Belgians and to the Chinese, not to mention a brigade of parachutists commanded by the French.

But President Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo, in power hardly a year, apparently does not have any desire to provoke incidents between the two capitals, separated only by the Congo river. On a short term basis, the stability of Zaire seems to be the result above all of its own internal problems: economic stagnation, administrative anarchy, limited attention on the part of the central government. One may wonder if the purpose of the clamor over the "plot" hatched in the Congo is perhaps to divert attention away from the domestic difficulties of the Zairian Government, while the opposition in exile seems more than ever divided and weakened by defections, and the active support of Brussels and of Washington of President Mobutu.

## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DOCTORS--Kinshasa, 28 Feb (AZAP)--At the request of President Mobutu Sese Seko, five Yugoslav doctors who arrived in Kinshasa yesterday from Belgrade to work in the medical service at the president's office, will be transferred to the Mama Yemo Hospital. The five doctors who are specialists in cardiology, gynecology, X-ray, biology and dentistry, are in Zaire in the framework of the bilateral cooperation between Zaire and Yugoslavia in the health sector. [AB292005 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1740 GMT 29 Feb 80 AB]

TIES WITH ECUADOR--Quito, 29 Feb (AFP)--Ecuador and the Republic of Zaire established diplomatic relations on Friday, it was announced in Quito. It was indicated that the representatives of the two countries signed the document establishing these relations at the United Nations in New York. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 29 Feb 80 AB]

DPRK DELEGATION--Kinshasa, 5 Mar (AZAP)--A cultural delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon by way of Brazzaville to participate in the exhibit of Korean artwork, books and photographs which will open on 12 March at the CCIZ [International Trade Center of Zaire]. Interviewed by the press, Mr Ch'oe Won-yong, director of the Foreign Language Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is leading the delegation, said that they had come to take part in the exhibit in order to further strengthen the ties of friendship which date back a long time, thanks to the praiseworthy efforts of the two great leaders, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Kim Il-song of Korea. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1142 GMT 6 Mar 80 AB]

GULF OIL AGREEMENT--Kinshasa, 28 Feb (AFP)--The participants in the national conference of energy which began last Monday at Nsele (East of Kinshasa), have asked for a review of the agreements between Zaire and the American petroleum company Gulf Oil, it was learned from official sources in the Zairian capital on Wednesday. This review, according to the same sources, would enable Zaire to recover a greater part of her annual crude oil production (1.6 million barrels in 1978) presently exported by Gulf Oil. Although an oil producing country, Zaire had to import petroleum products worth \$53 million in 1979. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0836 GMT 28 Feb 80 AB]

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